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SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1903.

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Light refreshments will be served from 6.30. The Annual Meeting will begin at 7 o'clock, and will be followed by a Smoking Concert, interspersed with one or two brief speeches upon the features of the Institution. As it is desirable to know as nearly as possible how many visitors may be expected, those who intend to be present are invited to make an early application for Tickets of Admission.

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A. MACDONALD, Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Govan, February 25, 1903.

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Inquiries should be addressed to the SECRETARY, and Applications for the appointment should be addressed to the CHAIRMAN of the Management Sub-Committee, Municipal School of Art, Birmingham.

The latest date for the receipt of Applications is SATURDAY, March 21, 1903.

February 24, 1903.

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LITERATURE

The Campaign of Adowa and the Rise of Menelik. By G. F. H. Berkeley. (Constable & Co.)

THERE are many reasons why a study of the origin, rise, and curtailment of Italian influence in and near Abyssinia should be generally interesting to other nations and specially profitable to ourselves. In the first place the necessity for prudence, for considering the cost and effort required to maintain possession of great tracts of country which belong to other people, is amply enforced. In the next place, as the author points out, the campaign was the first of importance in which a conscript army of the continental pattern had to face colonial difficulties. Moreover, it was one of the first in which both sides used modern long-range weapons, and on one side, the Italians, employed no cavalry. Again, apart from military considerations, there are those involved in the aggrandizement and consolidation of the ancient empire of Ethiopia. Is this condition compatible with European interests in Africa, and is that state likely to last and perhaps become aggressive? All these are matters with which our empire is concerned, and they are more or less brought forward in Mr. Berkeley's book.

In the preface it is pointed out that Abyssinia represents a series of anomalies:—"A nation chiefly of Semitic blood, of dark skin, and of feudal institutions. A nation that is young to-day, though it was powerful when the book of Genesis was written, and was Christian when our ancestors still worshipped Thor and Odin."

And, it may be added, a nation whose population is a blend of the descendants of Shem and Ham, who call themselves Itiopiavians, but who object to their Arabic name Habashi, which means "mixed," and is the source of the word Abyssinian. Perhaps if they realized that *Æthiops* was used by Cicero to mean a stupid man or blockhead, they would have less objection to the Arabic reference to their origin.

The Abyssinian empire consists of five main provinces—Tigré, Amhara, Gojam, Shoa, and Harrar, each under a chief or Ras; and recently there has been great expansion of territory towards the south and south-east. The supreme ruler, styled Negus Nagasti, has usually been the particular Ras who succeeded in defeating his fellow-governors, and he rules as an absolute monarch, guided by *'adat* or custom. Thus in 1855 Theodore attacked the Shoans, defeated them, and took Menelek (son of their chief) prisoner. Ten years later Theodore was in trouble with the British Government, and Menelek escaped to Shoa, where he was proclaimed Negus. Then in 1867-8 the expedition from Bombay, under Sir Robert Napier, was dispatched, and, as all know, Theodore killed himself when his stronghold Magdala was taken. Mr. Berkeley institutes a comparison between the British arrangements on this occasion and those of the Italians, expressing the opinion that, contrary to our usual custom, we overrated rather than underrated the difficulties to be encountered, and that this is said to have been due to the lessons learnt in the Crimea. These may, even at that lapse of time, have had some effect; but the ample arrangements which resulted in success were due mainly, if not entirely, to the wise forethought of Napier, whose training as an Engineer and experience in India eminently qualified him for the command.

After Theodore came John, who successfully engaged the Egyptians in 1875, and again the year after; but whilst he was thus employed Menelek raided Gondar. Some three years after this the first appearance of Italy on the scene took place in the shape of a private company. In 1882 this undertaking was bought up by the Italian Government, which soon became involved in a quarrel with Abyssinia. In 1887 400 Italian troops were massacred at Dogali, and in 1888 the armies of both powers met; but fighting was for the time avoided, and each force retired, the Italians leaving only 5,000 men in Erythra. This arrangement may have been facilitated by the conflict between the Abyssinians and the Dervishes which was in progress at that time, its chief event being the battle of Gallabat in 1889. Mr. Berkeley describes this as a disastrous defeat, in which the Dervish army was almost annihilated, though John was mortally wounded and died next day. There are, however, different versions of the battle, but the main fact is that John was killed, and that Menelek at once proclaimed himself emperor, and invited Italian aid against Ras Mangasha supported by Ras Alula, Abyssinia's greatest commander.

But Italian assistance involved negotiation—boundaries had to be demarcated, and a clause in the treaty of Ucciali, which was drafted by Count Antonelli and Ras Makonnen (whose features are familiar to Londoners as a visitor at the Coronation ceremonies), provided that

"the King of the Kings of Ethiopia consents to employ the Government of His Majesty the King of Italy in treating of all matters that may arise with other Powers and Governments."

To say the least, the wording of this clause was singularly unfortunate, for the Italians translated it to mean a protectorate

over all Abyssinia, whereas Menelek interpreted it in a different way. Moreover, General Baldissera, Governor of the Italian colony, considering it imprudent to carry support of Menelek so far as to destroy the power of the Ras of Tigré, showed signs of reconciliation with Mangasha and Alula. In 1893, when this change was realized, Menelek denounced the treaty, which apparently differed in the Italian and Amharic versions, and declined to acknowledge the Italian protectorate. Italy then intrigued with Mangasha, Ras of Tigré, part of whose territory had been occupied, and concluded a convention with him; but Menelek neutralized this by convincing the Ras that their mutual advantage lay in making common cause against the European aggressor. From this moment war with Italy became inevitable.

Meanwhile Baldissera had been succeeded by Baratieri, a distinguished soldier and an accomplished civilian; he took Kassala in July, 1894, and defeated Mangasha in January, 1895, returning to Rome, where he had a magnificent reception, in August in order to obtain the means for carrying on hostilities. The provision he obtained was inadequate, because the magnitude of the undertaking was not realized.

Here a few words concerning the two most important men on the Abyssinian side, Ras Alula the soldier and Menelek the ruler, may be permitted. They were as different, says Mr. Berkeley,

"as the sons of Rebecca, to whom, in character, they bear some resemblance, except that Alula is perhaps not quite so reckless as Esau: he never was the man to sell his birthright for a mess of pottage. But Menelek is a typical Jacob: he will work seven years or twice that time to accomplish an object.....It is in organization and in the diplomatic arts that he excels; he is careful, crafty, and persevering, the very type of man to succeed in this world; and he is said to believe in his destiny."

He professes to be a man of peace who has at times been compelled to fight. Very different is Alula, a chief of the most fearless disposition and a successful leader of armies. It was an evil day for the Italians when they seized his stronghold of Asmara; he never forgave them, and his vengeance, whetted at Dogali, was sated at Adowa.

The story is a miserable one, for sympathy is natural with a European nation of high culture in a disastrous struggle with hordes of people not far removed from savages, even though the cause of the war and its justice may be questioned, while it amply and in every detail enforces the lesson of prudence already mentioned. In the first place, Italy, fired, no doubt, by the example of other European powers, attempted to establish her authority over an extent of country and population altogether out of proportion to her means. The efforts made, though considerable, prove that the difficulty of the task was underrated, save, possibly, at last by Baratieri, the unfortunate commander. At first he was over-confident, and his optimism seemed justified by the opening event of the war, for at Debra Aila he met and defeated a part of Ras Mangasha's army, that leader losing 30 killed, 100 wounded, 200 prisoners, and 1,000 head of cattle. But the Abyssinians were nowise discouraged; the spirit which

animated them may be learnt from the prophetic words of a prisoner:—

"For the present you have been victorious because God so willed it; but wait a month or two and you will see the soldiers of Menelik; they are as many in number as the locusts."

The Italians then proclaimed the annexation of Tigré, occupied Makalle, and advanced south to Amba Alagi. Meanwhile Menelek was busy with preparations as silent as they were effective. Negotiation was continued, but his army was steadily collected, and with Ras Makonnen in front he pushed on till the Italian outpost was reached. Collision resulted, and the Italians were defeated, the loss of prestige being more disastrous to them than that of men and material, though that was sufficiently heavy. The remnant joined General Arimondi, who retired, leaving a garrison at Makalle, much as a sacrifice is made to detain wolves when they are pursuing a carriage. But the little garrison behaved with great gallantry, maintaining their post for forty-five days in spite of determined assaults, and only capitulating when water and ammunition failed. If they were brave, Menelek was chivalrous, for he sent the men unharmed to Baratieri under escort, and wrote to the King of Italy announcing his desire for peace. It was probably sincere, for an Abyssinian army cannot exist long in one locality; when it has consumed local supplies it must go elsewhere or perish of starvation. Even then the Italian Government seemed demented; they sent Baratieri drafts of conditions of peace to be used when success had crowned his efforts, but at all hazards he must gain a victory, must secure *rivincita*. To ensure this they sent him soldiers, some volunteers, others ordered out, numbers of them most undesirable, and perhaps even less efficient than many of our own drafts sent to South Africa. Consisting of stray detachments not knowing one another, much less their officers, as an army they were useless; yet they did not hesitate to criticize the caution of their general, who was beginning to realize the situation, and to add taunts to the pressure from home which was urging him to destruction. Mismanagement and disorganization were rampant. Baratieri, so recently worshipped, was now despised and secretly superseded, whilst he was reproved for want of success. He called a council of his generals, and explained the evident advantage of remaining on the defensive; but they, contrary to usual practice, declared against retirement and in favour of attack. It was simple madness, and a strong man would never have consulted them; but the pressure was great, and Baratieri gave way. From that moment his force was doomed; a night march, with the idea of surprising his enemy, who had the whole population ready to give warning of every movement, resulted, as such marches have done before, in hopeless confusion and errors which proved to be irretrievable. Mr. Berkeley tells the story in considerable detail, which has a melancholy interest, but need not be repeated; it is enough to say that, as a fighting force, the Italian army was destroyed. Among 10,596 Europeans and 7,100 natives the casualties were over 7,560; in addition, it is said that 1,865 Italians were taken prisoners. Thus Ras Alula's revenge

was complete, and Menelek secured the independence of Ethiopia. As a consequence, missions to Abyssinia were sent by Russia, France, and Great Britain, and were courteously received. Menelek, it is said, was considerably impressed in favour of England by Lord Kitchener's victories in the Sudan, and by the result of the Fashoda incident. He is, we believe, just now to some extent co-operating with us against Mullah Muhammad Abdullah in Somaliland, an arrangement which we hope may prove to be satisfactory, but one which unquestionably demands the exercise of unrelenting vigilance.

Mr. Berkeley's book is a useful contribution to our knowledge of Abyssinia and her ruler; it also reminds us at an appropriate time of the difficulties inseparable from expeditions in such countries. An index is provided, as also are some rather unsatisfactory maps; better ones could surely have been obtained through the Royal Geographical Society.

Letters of Emelia Russell Gurney. Edited by her Niece, Ellen Mary Gurney. (Nisbet & Co.)

THIS correspondence admits its readers to a peculiarly interesting phase of religious thought, a phase more prevalent, perhaps, a generation or two ago than at the present day. Mrs. Russell Gurney, the wife of a former Recorder of the City of London and a man of some note, belonged to a society of pious people, who, while living useful lives, were largely occupied in mystical contemplation. Among her earliest friends was Carlyle's associate, Mr. Thomas Erskine, of Linlathen; among her latest, Mr. J. H. Shorthouse. Lady Mount-Temple, Miss Julia Wedgwood, and Lady Eastlake were of those with whom Mrs. Russell Gurney was wont to exchange spiritual experiences. We get a glimpse of conferences at Broadlands, addressed by preachers so various as Théodore Monod, Newman Hall, Father Stanton, George Macdonald, and a negress missionary. The general tone of the correspondence, as might be anticipated from Mrs. Russell Gurney's 'Letters from a Mystic of the Present Day,' is, however, so eloquently ecstatic as to make lay criticism a matter of some difficulty. We will content ourselves with a specimen or two of her reflections. The following passage was composed soon after her husband's death:—

"Last night I prayed with great desire for some little token of a thought from his heart, even if I might not have any glimpse of himself. And before I went to sleep, as I believe, I opened my eyes to see if my little night-lamp was burning, and I saw a rich bouquet of wall-flowers in a kind of jug held near my face, so wonderfully real. I gazed, and as I gazed they slowly receded to just over the little lamp, and disappeared. I said to myself, 'Wall-flowers—what can it mean?' And an answer seemed to flash through me, 'These grow for you out of the wall of separation.'"

Again, on December 30th, 1887, she wrote:—

"Ought it not to be a wonderful year with three 8's in it? Eight is the resurrection number, beginning again on a new plane, say the Mystics. Certainly everything within and without seems to need a new departure!"

The whole volume is full of such intellectual outpourings, and if a certain excess of mutual admiration sometimes obtrudes itself, that failing is of the most innocent and unpremeditated nature.

Mundane persons and situations are not wholly absent from these exalted pages. Thus Carlyle is discovered smoking and reading under an ash tree at Linlathen. Mrs. Russell Gurney's mother, Mrs. Batten, describes guest and host:—

"Mr. Carlyle and Mr. Erskine are the most curious contrasts. Mr. E., thrilling constantly with love to all men and pity for the wicked, feeling quite sure that they will be good one day, and Carlyle longing to take a besom and sweep them all away to destruction. I had much sympathy with him in the abuses he spoke of, you may be sure. He seems to have a great dislike to Stuart Mill; says he is thin in mind and thin in body. At one time he knew him very well."

On Mill's autobiography Mrs. Russell Gurney made the by no means inappropriate comment to Miss Wedgwood:—

"That seems to me a most instructive life, and the most pathetic one I think I ever read. I wonder his worship of his wife does not more interest you. That suppressed soul of his looking upward and seeing her fill heaven!"

Other shrewd observations occur here and there, such as a remark that the wire-pulling of Rome, as revealed in Purcell's biography of Cardinal Manning, rendered the visible Church almost invisible.

Mrs. Russell Gurney was no inconsiderable traveller, both as wife and widow. She accompanied her husband to Jamaica, whither he was sent by the Government to investigate the proceedings of Governor Eyre and the other suppressors of the rebellion, and to the United States, where he acted as a British commissioner in the settlement of various mercantile claims under the treaty of Washington. Later on we find her in Egypt, the Holy Land, Sicily, and elsewhere. She came across some remarkable people, including the "prophet" Harris, who showed her over the Brocton settlement when all seemed well with that hazardous enterprise, and General Gordon, who imparted characteristic confidences to her when his intention was to go to the Congo, and when he was shut up in Khartoum. Her impressions are recorded in a lively style, and she frequently penetrated below the surface of events. Thus she perceived that the institution of slavery had its good as well as its bad side in Jamaica, and formed an indifferent opinion of that dubious martyr, the missionary Gordon:—

"How surprised the religious public in England would be, who looked upon Gordon as a murdered saint and upon Hobbs as a monster of cruelty, if they heard what we do about the two men. Hobbs is weak, no doubt, but most amiable, teaches in Sunday schools, paints windows in churches, and is considered by all as a religious man. It is difficult to make out what Gordon was, but there can be little doubt that he was very mischievous, discontented, and anything but honourable. I am thankful to say the English officers, both military and naval, are coming out much better than Russell expected. It was only the black troops and the Maroons who could be accused of anything like atrocities. It is true that there was no sufficient evidence against Gordon to justify his being hanged; but there is no doubt that he had been long preparing the way for the outbreak, and stirring up

the people to rebellion, if not to murder. The provost-marshal, it is true, acted in the wildest and most off-hand manner."

The letters relating to the building of the wayfarers' rest, known as the Church of the Ascension, which she established in the Bayswater Road, show how in this admirable woman high purpose conquered bodily weakness, and bring her noble life to an appropriate close. Miss Gurney has edited her aunt's correspondence with much tact, and produced a memorial which, despite a certain amount of redundancy, will be read with pleasure by people of contemplative minds.

Through the Heart of Patagonia. By H. Hesketh Prichard. (Heinemann.)

AUTHOR, publisher, and artist may alike be congratulated upon the appearance of this book, which is solidly handsome within and without, excellently illustrated, and entertainingly written. We gather that the principal illustrations are from drawings in colour and in black and white by that accomplished draughtsman Mr. J. G. Millais. They are striking and well executed, though in the case of some of the larger pictures, such as 'The Drinking Place,' truth has, we fear, been sacrificed to picturesqueness, since not even in Patagonia does the lion lie down with the lamb as yet, or the puma with the doe. But the illustrations, which few pages are without, are none the less exceptionally good, and such wild pictures as that entitled 'A New Cure for the Measles,' which shows a mounted Tehuelche Indian furiously urging the horse that bears his naked daughter through a snowstorm, are an ornament and an attraction. The poor girl had the disease in an acute form, it appears; that is, according to Tehuelche notions, she was possessed of a very powerful devil. A devil is known to dislike noise and cold:—

"All devils do. Hence the ride of the unlucky patient without a shred to protect her from the strong west wind, snow-fed with bitter cold, and the almost incredible uproar made by the old gentleman upon the dark brown horse. If one concedes the premises, it must be admitted there was method in his madness."

The above passage, by the way, is not a fair specimen of the author's style in this book, which marks an advance upon the journalness of his previous book, 'Where Black rules White: a Journey across and about Hayti.' In the present volume Mr. Prichard is frequently colloquial and always somewhat free-and-easy in his language, but one is spared the tiresome facetiousness which marred the earlier volume.

With regard to the reasons for the journey here described, it will perhaps be as well to quote the author's own preface:—

"The original motive with which these travels were undertaken lay in a suggestion that a couple of years ago created a considerable stir amongst many beside scientific people, namely that the prehistoric Mylodon might possibly still survive hidden in the depths of the forests of the Southern Andes. In a lecture delivered on June 21st, 1900, before the Zoological Society, Prof. E. Ray Lankester, the Director of the British Museum of Natural History, said: 'It is quite possible—I don't want to say more than that—that he (the Mylodon) still exists in some of the mountainous regions of Patagonia.' Mr. Pearson, the proprietor of the

Daily Express, most generously financed the expedition in the interests of science, and entrusted me with the task of sifting all the evidence for or against the chances of survival obtainable on the spot. During the whole time I spent in Patagonia I came upon no single scrap of evidence of any kind which would support the idea of the survival of the Mylodon. I hoped to have found the Indian legends of some interest in this connexion, and I took the utmost pains to sift most thoroughly all stories and rumours that could by any means be supposed to refer to any unknown animals."

Certainly the most imaginative and hopeful reader would be hard put to it to find any hint of the present existence of the Mylodon in the various discoveries and adventures described in this book. On the other hand, it is worth remembering that if any specimens have survived they would be more likely to inhabit the remote recesses of the Patagonian forests than the open pampas. And the forests were not very deeply explored by Mr. Prichard. Doubtless the difficulties were great. Those which the author actually did surmount were considerable. We merely state the fact that the forests remain for the most part unexplored. However, the author's opinion is valuable, based as it is upon so recent and practical an experience of the country itself:—

"There then remained to us but one thing more to do, and that was to examine as far as we could—I will not say the forests of the Andes, for they are primeval forests, dense and heavily grown, and, moreover, cover hundreds of square miles of unexplored country—but the nature of these forests, so as to be able to come to some conclusion on the point under discussion. This we did, with the result that I personally became convinced—and my opinion was shared by my companions—that the Mylodon does not survive in the depths of the Andean forests."

The author recognizes, however, that the possibility remains of the survival of specimens, though not, probably, of a race:—

"Still, I would not offer my opinion as an ultimate answer to the problem. In addition to the regions visited by our expedition there are, as I have said, hundreds and hundreds of square miles about and on both sides of the Andes, still unpenetrated by man."

The author also recognizes that his present book is rather of popular than of scientific import, despite his interesting comments upon the habits of Patagonian animals and his full notes with reference to the Tehuelche Indians, for he says:—

"It is my hope to be able to return to Patagonia and to go further into the many interesting subjects to which my attention was drawn. In any book that may result from this second journey I look forward to including lists of various zoological, paleontological, and botanical collections, all the materials for which have not at the moment of writing arrived in England."

Mr. Prichard thanks Mr. Oldfield Thomas for allowing him to make use in this book of that gentleman's description of *Felis concolor pearsoni*, the new sub-species of puma found by the expedition. A picture of this animal, in colours, named 'Pearson's Puma,' shows it to be reddish-fawn in coat, whilst *Felis concolor puma* is usually of a silver-grey colour. There are other noticeable differences, and native report told Mr. Prichard that the newly discovered species were more fierce and less cowardly than the better-known variety.

But the animal most characteristically Patagonian, specimens of which the author met during almost every day of his travels in the country, is the guanaco, which appears to extend over all the plains of the country. This creature, as some readers may remember, was fully described by Darwin, and has been written of by various other travellers. Mr. Prichard corrects Darwin's statement that the Patagonian puma (locally called a lion) is a very silent animal, uttering no cry, even when wounded. The description may apply roughly and generally, but upon one occasion two pumas prowled about the author's camp for an hour, crying and complaining the whole time.

Some interesting notes are included upon the relative shyness of animals in Patagonia:—

"My experience of Patagonian wild animals goes to prove that those to whom we were the first human visitors regarded us with extreme curiosity, and though in some cases there was a show of timidity, it was not to be confounded with any apprehension of violence at our hands. To sum up the relative confidingness of the animals I met with I propose to take the distance within which they will allow man to approach as a sort of scale."

It will be seen, by the way, and must here be confessed, that the author is not a great writer; he is perhaps too sturdy and inveterate a traveller to have much of a gift for turning sentences:—

"Guanaco. The evidence is contradictory, but it may be taken that these animals will allow a man to proceed towards them to within eighty yards, at any rate, in most cases. But if a man remain stationary, they will be inclined to approach him a little nearer. Huemules will allow man to approach within fifteen yards. If he remain perfectly still they will almost go up to him."

As is now pretty well known the huemul is a particularly beautiful deer, *Xenelaphus bialucius*.

"Puma. If unacquainted with man will occasionally attack him.—Cordillera wolf. Utterly fearless of man. Will, if approached too closely, show signs of taking the offensive. Will stand over his kill until the human intruder is within a foot or two.—Pampa fox. Will allow approach to within twenty yards."

Such notes as these from a practical traveller are of real interest and value to the stay-at-home naturalist. To the adventurously inclined reader chaps. xiv. and xv., describing the author's travels on a launch upon the River Leona, will probably prove the most interesting in the book. They are also perhaps the best written and the most convincing. The hardships here described are not insisted upon or exaggerated, the first person is not over much in evidence, and the pluck of the author and his companions is well demonstrated. He only ceases to be convincing when he writes of the great forests. Here the reader has no sense of reality.

To the reader who is anything of a student of savage peoples chap. vi. will seem by far the most important, since it deals in a popular way with that very interesting tribe the Tehuelches:—

"Once it was a free and happy life that they lived, with fortunes ruled by the changes of the seasons. In those days, five-and-twenty years ago, they were scattered throughout the country, moving along the Indian trail. Now, in the whole of my long travel through Patagonia, I came upon only three encampments of them,

and I have reason to believe that I visited nearly every one that exists at the present day. It is probable that I may be their last chronicler; they will be brushed off the face of the earth by the sweeping besom that deals so hardly with aboriginal races, and is known as 'civilization.' The cause of their disappearance is not far to seek. You may dust a savage people with Martinis and increase their manhood, if the punishment be not severe and too prolonged, but as sure as the whisky bottle—the raw, cheap, rot-gut country spirit—is introduced among them, a primitive people is doomed. In all sorts of places in the world I have seen this baleful influence at work."

Travellers in the East and in Africa know well that only the practice of Islam and the living faith in the teachings of the Prophet Mohammed preserve whole millions of dark-skinned people from succumbing to this curse of civilized drink. Far down south, upon the very edge of the world, so to say, and within sight of the shores dealt with in this book, the reviewer has seen wretched, shivering Tierra del Fuegians, in that place of howling and freezing desolation, the Straits of Magellan, rendered mad, bestial, and savage beyond description by the gifts of Western civilization. He has seen these men sitting naked in their canoes, crouching over tiny fires built upon flat stones, lacking even the knowledge which would make them use the skins of beasts for covering and protection; and he has seen "good-natured" fools from Europe lower a bottle of spirits to them from a ship's side, when they were begging in their own tongue for bread.

Mr. Prichard shows in passages like the following that he has thought intelligently upon such matters:—

"It has often struck me that the primitive races of the world might be put under two heads—the men of silence and the men of uproar. Among the men of silence we have the Zulu, the North American Indian, the Tehuelche, and some others."

The author might have included the Arab generally, and the Moor particularly, under this head.

"These silent peoples cannot exist, like the negroes, as the camp followers of civilization. They have not the ya-hoop imitative faculty of the negro race. They are hunters, men of silence and of great reserve. When they meet with the white man they do not rush open-mouthed to swallow his customs. The men of silence will, in the savage state, take a hint as quickly as an English gentleman; the men of uproar will only accept a hint when it is backed by a command.....I am no wild admirer of the noble savage. He is, generally speaking, a highly objectionable person. But to see a race—so kindly, picturesque, and gifted with fine qualities of body and mind—such as the Tehuelches, absolutely at hand-grips with extinction, seems to me one of the saddest results of the growing domination of the white man and his methods of civilization."

We have said and quoted enough to show that this book will interest boys, naturalists, and general readers. We conclude with the following extract from Mr. Prichard's remarks about the future of Patagonia, which ought to appeal to the dominant, colonizing side of the Briton of which we hear so much nowadays:—

"I can only insist upon the fact that Patagonia is a great though at present undeveloped land; that it cries aloud to railway enterprise to become its salvation."

When the time arrives for its cries to be answered Mr. Prichard must be prepared to bid a final farewell to his Tehuelches. "Nevertheless it is even now a good country for the man ready and able to work." Here follow various details of interest to possible emigrants:—

"There is something further which I should like to suggest to intending emigrants of my own nation. The greatest of British exports is, one might contend, Britishers. The attitude of the young Britisher abroad towards the rest of the world in general is at once a source of great national strength and of serious national weakness. First, as we know, he is a poor linguist, who prefers to go on speaking his own language, and, when not understood, attempting to enforce comprehension by the very simple expedient of shouting louder.....But whether this one-language system is a loss or a gain to the country, it is very certain that there is another idiosyncrasy of the Englishman abroad which is an undoubted loss. Every country has its own ways and methods, not only peculiar to its inhabitants, but adapted to their special needs. And here the brusque unadaptability of the Englishman becomes pitifully apparent. He loses immensely by it. He will ride on his English saddle, because he has been used to ride on it at home; he will wear his pig-skin leggings for precisely the same reason.....Our young blood is very sure of himself, which is a first-rate national trait.....But it has its drawbacks. Thus, although he is physically excellent beyond his fellows, his death rate is usually heavier, which in the nature of things it ought not to be.....The Britisher lacks adaptability. He lacks suavity. He often lacks common politeness.....The fact is the alien thinks the Englishman is a fool of a very notable kind, and in many cases he is right. It is not in the excellence of their goods, or even in the cheapness of their tariff, that the Germans are forging ahead of us in trade. It is in their attitude toward those with whom they deal.....The cause of all this is the same as that which sends out first-rate goods, but to the wrong market. The fact is we do not study our markets seriously, either for mercantile or for human exports."

The Dawn of Day. By Friedrich Nietzsche. Translated by Johanna Volz. (Fisher Unwin.)

'THE DAWN OF DAY,' a translation of Nietzsche's 'Morgenröthe: Gedanken über moralischen Vorurtheile,' has at last appeared as the fourth volume of a series of translations begun in 1896, and apparently abandoned in the following year. Taken up again by a more enterprising publisher, the series, it is to be hoped, will be not only continued, but also completed. Three more volumes, it appears, are ready for the press, awaiting only a little encouragement on the part of the public, which has hitherto shown an amazing lack of interest. No contemporary foreign name is more frequently met with than the name of Nietzsche; it has, indeed, become almost a byword; but English readers seem to be content to take their knowledge of this great modern force at second-hand, and chiefly out of Mr. Havelock Ellis's essay in 'Affirmations,' an essay which, though it is the most really interpretative and critical account of Nietzsche to be found in English, was certainly not meant to be a substitute for the work to which it invites readers. A series of translations issued in France by the *Mercur de France*, under the editorship of M. Henri Albert, has already reached its tenth

volume, and of these volumes four are in a fifth and three in a fourth edition. Have English readers, then, so much less curiosity than French readers in regard to what we need call no more than the actualities of thought? Nietzsche, for good or evil, has spoken to his end of the century with a formidable voice. He may be fought, he cannot be disregarded. To disregard him is like disregarding the motor-car because you prefer your carriage and pair. He is a new force, like electricity in its modern development.

Perhaps the volume which has now appeared, or such a volume as that on 'The Origin of Tragedy,' would have made a better beginning, because a less startling one, than 'Thus Spake Zarathustra,' or 'The Case of Wagner, &c.,' or 'A Genealogy of Morals,' which form the three volumes originally published. 'The Dawn of Day' is one of the ripest and least extravagant of Nietzsche's books, while it is thoroughly characteristic of his mind and method. The translation, by Johanna Volz, is fairly adequate, though lacking in distinction, and from time to time not quite idiomatic. Words like "enamorous" and "labyrinthine," constructions like "different than" (p. 354), "a match to" (p. 196), "know to find" (p. 285), "the only preference of the Germans above other nations" (p. 213), seem to indicate a not quite perfect acquaintance with English. But a translator of Nietzsche has no easy task in the rendering of that vivid and gesticulating style, with its nervous starts, its flickering meanings. In the later work there is some analogy with the manner of Carlyle, who used italics, dashes, abrupt endings, and other tricks of emphasis in much the same way. Of the various translators in this series, Mr. Thomas Common, in the Wagner volume, seems to us to have given the nearest equivalent in English prose to the minute peculiarities of Nietzsche's way of writing. The translation of the poems, by Mr. John Gray, in the volume which also contains 'A Genealogy of Morals,' is, however, still more remarkable as a *tour de force*, and is in itself sufficient to give value to the series. It is hardly possible to conceive of a more difficult task than that of rendering line by line, rhythm by rhythm, fault by fault, those gnarled and crabbed verses, which seem to have been written by force of will rather than out of any natural aptitude. They are full of grim ingenuity, they are satires which hit downright blows, and in the English version hardly anything is lost of that straightforward crookedness which is their chief interest. Few translations into verse have ever been done with such fidelity, alike to the merits and to the defects of the original. But Nietzsche, after all, is not merely a writer, first daring and austere, then more daring, more petulant, more wayward and brilliant, then a kind of shower of sparks, which scatter, like fireworks, all over the sky; he is a destroying and invigorating thinker, and it is possible out of the volumes of the translation already published to get a complete realization of this portion of his ideas and of his message, that is, of what is essential in him. To know him thoroughly we need, however, such further volumes as 'The Origin of Tragedy,' 'The Gay Science,' and 'Beyond

Good and Evil,' all of which, it appears, are ready for the press, but await "the assurance of sufficient support." It is greatly to be hoped that the series will not again have to be suspended through the indifference of the public.

'The Dawn of Day' was begun at Venice in 1880, continued at Marienbad, Lago Maggiore, and Genoa, and completed the following year. It belongs to Nietzsche's ripest and sanest period, when development had not yet passed into decay. Like so many of his books, it is a collection of *pensées*, not a consecutive argument; and in its manner it may be at once compared and contrasted with that of Emerson. Like Emerson, Nietzsche wrote in detached fragments, but, while Emerson wrote sentence by sentence, and then combined his sentences loosely into essays, Nietzsche wrote paragraph by paragraph, and left them to stand by themselves. 'The Dawn of Day' contains 575 numbered paragraphs, some of which seem to carry on an argument in flashes, while others might be transposed at will to another page or another volume. Something is gained, no doubt, by these *instantanés* of thought, but something considerable is lost. A philosophy should move within limits, precisely like a work of art, not losing in power while it gains in form. But, just as a painter like Claude Monet contents himself with what are, after all, studies for pictures, not pictures, so Nietzsche gives you, one by one, all the bricks of his building, but never sets mortar to brick.

There are few pages in 'The Dawn of Day' which do not contain some profound or acute saying; there is no page which does not provoke thought, and that, perhaps, after all is the most helpful form of teaching. "True disciples, true thinkers, that is, true opponents," says one characteristically brave clause; and here are a few notes towards an ideal: "*How we should turn to stone.*—By slowly, very slowly growing hard, like precious stones, and at last lie still, a joy to all eternity." Then comes a definition of "the silent, self-sufficient man in the midst of a general enslavement, who practises self-defence against the outside world, and is instantly living in a state of supreme fortitude." Lastly (is it the polishing of the precious stone?), we are warned against our angles and obscurities.

"When we begin to understand we grow polite, happy, ingenious; and when we have sufficiently learned and trained our eyes and ears, our souls show greater suppleness and charm."

Suppleness and charm, the morality of being flexible—there is one of the favourite doctrines of this thinker for whom the supreme image of bodily perfection was the image of the dancer. In 'Thus Spake Zarathustra' we are counselled not only to be hard, but also to be light, "light on our feet," as the phrase is. Zarathustra is known because "he walks like a dancer." "Only in dancing," sang Zarathustra, "I know how to utter the parable of the highest things."

"We should, once for all, refrain from being clever, thanks to our wisdom." Did Nietzsche himself always obey his own precept? Is there not sometimes a parade in at least his way of approaching truth, a

conscious sting in his way of administering truth? He is a tonic, and, like most tonics, bitter. Compare him with Emerson, not only in his detached way of writing, but also in his manner of statement. Emerson is sometimes irritatingly suave, and sweeps away your faith or your doubt with the gesture of a gloved hand. Nietzsche is human enough to feel anger against what seem to him lies—contemptuous anger against those who turn their backs on understanding, against the bourgeois, the *dilettante*, the false artist, the teacher of conventions. Indeed, he is apt to hate not only falsehood, but even the other side of truth. Nor is this without its value to him as a thinker of new thoughts.

It is characteristic of Nietzsche that when we see the title of one of his paragraphs we are rarely able to guess what he will say on the subject; and yet when we have read the paragraph it seems to us that he could not possibly have said anything different. His great value is that he exhibits always the unfamiliar side of the shield, the half-truth which men have shirked the responsibility of admitting. It remains a half-truth, and is not always the more fruitful or significant half; but it needed saying as much as the other half, and it was left to him to say it in a striking way and with all the emphasis of a great personality. Thus he writes:—

"The general knowledge of mankind has been more effectively promoted by fear than by love, for fear tries to find out who the other is, what he knows, what he wants: it would be hazardous and detrimental to be deceived on this head. Love, on the other hand, has a secret craving to discover in the loved object as many beautiful qualities as possible, or to raise him as highly as possible: to be thus deceived would be delightful and propitious—wherefore love indulges in it."

There is a point of view put forward as if it were the only one, or as if it erased another; all such emphasis is natural and even advisable. It is not that the opposite might not be asserted with at least as much justice; that has been asserted often enough, and this new point of view has its measure of truth also.

In a remarkable passage Nietzsche has pointed out that Christianity has tended to assimilate misfortune with guilt and to moralize a consequence into a punishment. On another page he cries: "Let us rid the world of the notion of sin, and banish with it the idea of punishment." Listen to the "pure reason" and its unreasonableness! To the abstract intellect the sense of sin may be as easily obliterated from the consciousness as an addition on a slate, because the abstract intellect cares for no more than the chalk symbol on the slate. But argue with the publican about his chalk-marks behind the alehouse door! As easily will you persuade him to rub out his account against you, as the average man to tamper with what his honesty takes for a long account, strictly due, against himself. Nietzsche is like all the prophets: he forgets that he is trying to convince the minds of men who act from feeling, not from understanding.

Nietzsche is a Spinoza *à rebours*. The essence of the individual, says Spinoza, "is the effort by which it endeavours to per-

severe in its own being." "Will and understanding are one and the same." "By virtue and power I understand the same thing." "The effort to understand is the first and sole basis of virtue." So far it might be Nietzsche who is speaking. Only, in Spinoza, this affirmation of will, persistent egoism, power, hard understanding, leads to a conclusion which is far enough from the conclusion of Nietzsche: "The absolute virtue of the mind is to understand; its highest virtue, therefore, to understand or know God." That, to Nietzsche, is one of "the beautiful words by which the intellectual conscience is lulled to sleep." "Virtue is power," Spinoza leads us to think, because it is virtue; "power is virtue," affirms Nietzsche, because it is power. And in Spinoza's profound heroism of the mind, really a great humility, "he who loves God does not desire that God should love him in return," Nietzsche would find the material for a kind of desperate heroism, made up wholly of pride and defiance.

Nietzsche's mind is the most sleepless of minds; with him every sensation turns instantly into the stuff of thought; he is terribly alert, the more so because he never stops to systematize; he must be for ever apprehending. He darts out feelers in every direction, restlessly touching the whole substance of the world. His apprehension is minute rather than broad; he is content to seize one thing at a time, and he is content if each separate thing remains separate; no theory ties together or limits his individual intuitions. What we call his philosophy is really no more than the aggregate of these intuitions coming to us through the medium of a remarkable personality. His personality stands to him in the place of a system. Speaking of Kant and Schopenhauer, he says: "Their thoughts do not constitute a passionate history of the soul." His thoughts are the passionate history of his soul. It is for this reason that he is an artist among philosophers rather than a pure philosopher. He saw and dreaded the weaknesses of the artist, his side-issues in the pursuit of truth. But in so doing he dreaded one of his own weaknesses.

That kind of humility of insight was indeed one of his characteristics. His pages are full of warnings which he was unable to take to heart. "No wonder," he says, on one of these pages,

"that this overrating of half-mad, fantastic, fanatical people, so-called men of genius, is continuing its course in our days. 'They have seen things which others do not see,' certainly; yet this very circumstance should fill us with caution, not with faith."

He is for ever bidding us be on our guard against ecstasy—the ecstasy of faith, of music, of whatever clouds or colours the intellect; yet it is by the quality of that same ecstasy that he becomes a revealer of new ways of thought. A French writer of extraordinary lucidity, M. Remy de Gourmont, has pointed out the contrast between the mind of Nietzsche and that of Tolstoy in a contrast of the *milieu* in which each has chiefly lived and worked. Nietzsche's, he tells us, is a mind of the mountains, Tolstoy's a mind of the plains. In the pages of Nietzsche are the intoxication of

mountain air, the solitude of Alps, a steadfast glitter, almost dazzling, like that of frozen snow. Long before any signs of madness had shown themselves, Nietzsche was already somewhat inhuman, his whole being concentrated into a brain of lucid fever. And even in 'The Dawn of Day' we get at least one glimpse of that divine haunting which was to become too heavy a burden for his solitude. "Is this obtrusiveness of heaven," he cries, "this inevitable superhuman neighbour, not enough to drive one mad?"

NEW NOVELS.

The Fetish of the Family. By E. A. Barnett. (Heinemann.)

This is a thorough, conscientious, and painstaking piece of work, and a credit to its writer. It bears upon every page the stamp of reality, and it traces for thirty years the life of a family with great fidelity and minuteness. It is not at all what is called bright or pleasant reading—genuinely realistic fiction seldom is—but though the story here unfolded is for the more part painful and sad, the perusal of it is yet in a sense pleasing to the reader who knows good and honest work when he comes upon it, and that by reason of its sincerity, its sanity as a conception, and the ability and restraint with which the author has treated it. The fetish—the spelling is the author's own—is in this case a half-witted girl named Blanche, who has no manners and disgusting habits. It would have been impossible to write a cheery story round such a character, but Miss Barnett has achieved the feat of writing one which is in no sense morbid. It is never needlessly or callously painful, and it might be helpful to some people. Blanche, poor creature, does nothing but harm to every one with whom she is brought into contact; but apart from her imbecility, one could not honestly lay the fault of this at her door. Happiness is lost by reason of the morbid sentimentality of those whom she sacrifices for her. In a sense Miss Barnett's story is something of a sermon, and its text might be, Let no man or woman stand up against nature, for the deliberate breaking of nature's laws brings suffering and punishment as surely as the morning brings daylight. That is one of the weaknesses of modern civilization, a part of its probably inevitable artificiality. But nature is stronger than civilization or savagery, or both; and nature is devoid of sentimentality and weakness. Miss Barnett has treated a painful aspect of real life with commendable good sense and skill.

The Wife-Sealers. By L. C. Alexander. (Grant Richards.)

THERE are, we think, readers to whom this book would appeal. The reviewer is not of that number. He finds 'The Wife-Sealers' coarse, laboriously facetious, and unconvincing. It is tiresome to find all the characters in a story made to converse in a complicated slang, a sort of cant or "patter." The thing becomes intolerable when the author himself, as author, makes his puppets take "elongated" drinks from a trayful of "humidities," or assures one

that such a person is "not a fly-blown equation." Three hundred and fifty pages of such literary, or rather such unliterary horse-play, are wearisome. A "Prefatory Note" informs us that "the author thinks it right to explain that he is not, himself, a Mormon, and that this story is in no way founded upon fact." We can well believe it. As a fantasy, on the other hand, it is not entertaining.

Anthea's Way. By Adeline Sergeant. (Methuen & Co.)

MISS SERGEANT is well known for a continuous output of respectable fiction. From time to time she rises above mediocrity. The present is one of her fortunate occasions. Her Anthea might command us in anything. From the time when as a small child she takes the blame of her brother's misdeemeanour by a mixture of strategy and heroism, to the complications of her later life, she is a fine type of courage and self-sacrifice—a good woman without a tinge of "goodness." Her feminine companions—the wild half-gipsy cousin, the "up-to-date" sister Cecilia, with her journalism and her latchkey, the conventional Aunt Elfrida, and the sleek minx of a governess who marries the pompous Sir Gilbert—contribute as foils to set off her righteous personality. One regrets that her sweetness should be wasted so long on so poor a creature as the hero, but it is in the nature of things that a shallow sentimentalist like Clement should be thrice successful with women much better than himself. Dialogue and incident alike contribute to the completeness of a book which should be one of the author's successes.

The Tideway. By Austin Clare. (Chatto & Windus.)

THE torrential downpour of works of fiction, ostensible and otherwise, which dealt directly with the events of the South African war, having somewhat abated, its place has been taken by a milder shower of those treating them only incidentally, which may be expected to continue until some other event looms sufficiently largely in the public eye to merit the attentions of the up-to-date fiction-monger. 'The Tideway' is one of these. The action passes in the north of England, only the foundations of the plot being laid in Kimberley. Mr. Clare has not troubled to guide his Pegasus out of the beaten track. A young man, returned from the war with a large fortune which does not rightly belong to him, marries a young woman under false pretences, is found out, and very properly dies. The number of undesirable husbands who are killed off by ruthless novelists is appalling to contemplate, by the way. There is, of course, another, less alluring, though more virtuous suitor, who steps into the dead man's shoes. Mr. Clare has a pleasant style and some power of characterization; his heroine, in particular, has many, perhaps too many, good points, and the minor characters are excellent. The surroundings of the story are, in fact, so much superior to the story itself, that it seems a pity either that the author did not trouble to construct a better one, or did not boldly do without one altogether.

By Thames and Tiber. By Mrs. Aylmer Gowing. (John Long.)

THIS is a curiously constructed story. Considerably more than half the book relates the very circumstantial dream of the heroine, who, transformed into the life and being of her namesake, a Roman girl and Christian martyr of Nero's time, gives our author the chance of presenting a fairly accurate and lively picture of the life and manners of that period. Nero himself is adequately drawn; the feeling of helplessness which pervaded the world of Rome, smarting indignantly under one blow after another, is good; but we do not care for the introduction of St. Paul; we feel that such an overpowering personality as his cannot serve the purpose of a subsidiary character in a modern novel. At any rate, the Tiber is preferable to the Thames, the ancient to the modern portion of the novel. In the latter we meet a set of people who, silly, vulgar, or dull though they are, do not seem adequately to represent modern society. Throughout the book we notice a superfluity of adjectives, which tends to lengthen a story already over long in the telling.

A Mixed Marriage. By Mrs. Frank Penny. (Methuen & Co.)

"BACKED by her mother and sister, the squire [*sic*] was overruled," and his daughter, who really received the backing, was united by an English marriage to one of Lord Salisbury's "black men." Mir Yacoub is a very fine specimen of a Mohammedan gentleman, but when Miss Carlyon goes to India she finds the family influence and conditions such as to prevent a European from accepting the life before her. The story is an "over-true" one, but was perhaps worth telling, and, in spite of some grammatical slips, is not badly told. The author is on surer ground in India than in England, or she would not speak of Lord Benacre, "the Lord High Sheriff of the county." The book improves in interest towards the end, and one follows with some sympathy the fortunes of a couple who deserve a better fate than they command. The moral, however, is all against their experiment, and it is perhaps good art to leave the further fortunes of the heroine to mere conjecture.

Crimson Lilies. By May Crommelin. (John Long.)

THIS is not a novel which is likely to go far; its chief merit, perhaps, is its harmlessness, but plot, characters, and the style alike fail to rouse more than a faint interest. In spite of the considerable experience of the author, we look in vain for individuality and distinctness in her characters; the story proceeds somewhat tediously to the inevitable conclusion, but more, it would seem, from a sense of duty than any other reason. The later chapters are slightly enlivened by some descriptive writing of the East and the Holy Land.

The Way of Cain. By Archibald Dunn. (Routledge & Sons.)

THE author of this volume in "The Sportsman's Library of Fiction" is stated on the title-page to be an authority on bridge.

Literary grace is not common in sporting handbooks, and none is evident in 'The Way of Cain.' The sordid crime which it discusses is based on an incident connected with the turf, which will be an attraction to a certain class of readers. The best character is a young man of conventionally imbecile exterior, which covers, as is not infrequently the case, a good deal of natural shrewdness.

Les Demi-Vieilles. By Yvette Guilbert. (Paris, Félix Juven.)

It is difficult to know what to say of this novel. The volume is full of crude revelations of the ignoble life of the Paris stage, but its doctrine is not without nobility. It is that the worst old women being what men have made them, they would be different if men were brought up, in decency and purity, to be to all women as they are, even in Paris, to their mothers. There is in all the book a contrast between the Bohemian life of the persons of the *demi-monde* who are the characters of its pages, and the author's leaning to the ideal of the middle-class quiet home. It is Yvette Guilbert's own work: even the punctuation illustrates the fact that it has not been touched for her by any professionally trained pen. Moreover, two of the characters are parts of Yvette Guilbert, for she has divided one side of herself between them. The peasants introduced are those whom she has studied in the neighbourhood of her country house, and even Balzac's are not more near to life, though Yvette has a true sympathy for the poor which makes her country-folk better people than are those of her great predecessor.

Donatienne. By René Bazin. (Paris, Calmann-Lévy.)

M. RENÉ BAZIN's new book suggests once more the calm life of the librarians and museum keepers of the cities of Anjou and of the banks of the Loire. One feels that one is reading the work of a man who has time to think and look about him and to breathe the fields and their life. But M. Bazin deals in the present story with themes so sad and in parts so squalid that some of his usual readers may be disappointed, though his style has never been more simply beautiful.

GERMAN BOOKS.

Lord Byron. Von Emil Koeppel. (Berlin, Hofmann & Co.)—"Close thy Byron, open thy Goethe," cried Carlyle, and, if a reader had taken the latter part of his advice, he might have found a good deal to dissuade him from the former part. "I allow Byron alone a place beside me," said Goethe in the year 1823, and perhaps that was the highest praise ever given to one who certainly had his full share of admiration. And Goethe's countrymen have always remained enthusiastic students of the English poet, have made admirable translations of his works, and have shown themselves singularly generous and sympathetic as his critics and biographers. This latest life of him in the "Geisteshelden" series is an excellent piece of work. Prof. Koeppel, who has already contributed a life of Tennyson to the same series, writes very freshly and clearly, and, while possessing full knowledge of his subject, employs it without any of the pedantry we are apt to associate with German scholarship. His account of Byron's

personal life is both frank and judicious; his discussion of the poems is always intelligent; and, though there are several points with which he has had to deal more briefly than we think desirable, he has made good use of the space at his disposal, and his book contains nearly all the information that the general reader is likely to desire. The criticism too is for the most part just and acute. We are glad to see that Byron's perpetual carelessness of form, which many of his countrymen can never quite get over, but which naturally does not affect foreigners so painfully, is duly noticed. In the interesting chapter which treats of Byron's predecessors and contemporaries in poetry, and the impression they made upon him, we miss a reference to Coleridge. We may also mention that Gibbon's Christian name is given as Edmund instead of Edward.

Die lustige Person im älteren englischen Drama (bis 1642). Von Eduard Eckhardt. (Berlin, Mayer & Müller.)—It is impossible to read through such a book as this without feeling respect for the author. The amount of honest labour which has gone to the making of it is unmistakable, and though to some that labour may seem out of proportion to the results obtained, yet it would be unreasonable to pronounce it misspent. Dr. Eckhardt has chosen an excellent subject, and his work, if not conspicuously interesting, is at least very thorough and useful. The "lustige Person" or merryandrew—it is difficult to get a satisfactory English equivalent for the expression—is one of the most interesting figures in our old drama, and the history of its rise and development is well worth writing. Dr. Eckhardt traces the first faint indications of the type observable in the early mysteries—the character as such does not, of course, appear in them—and discusses the older conception of the devil as a dramatic personage, showing how he gradually developed from the grotesque monster of the earlier plays into the more genuinely comic figure familiar in the "moralities" and later pieces, and at last became a stock subject for mere buffoonery. The character of the Vice, out of which the fools and clowns of the later drama seem to have been to a great extent evolved, is then examined at considerable length; Dr. Eckhardt, we think, is inclined to overrate the influence exercised by this type, and his assumption that among the moralities which have been lost to us we should find precisely those which would show the development of the Vice from his original allegoric embodiment of the evil principle into the regular jester or buffoon seems to us very doubtful. The two remaining chapters of the book are devoted respectively to a discussion of the fools and the clowns; the former, we may note, contains a good historical account of the fool. With the rage for minute classification so characteristic of the German mind, Dr. Eckhardt analyzes at great length the various methods by which the comic effects are produced in our drama, and gives examples of them all. We cannot help thinking that much that he labours to prove is sufficiently obvious of itself, and that many of his pages might have been omitted without disadvantage. With a good deal of his aesthetic criticism also we find ourselves unable to agree—for example, with his appreciations of such characters as Touchstone and Feste. But as a collection of material, much of which is distinctly valuable and should be of real service to a future historian of the subject, his work deserves acknowledgment and praise.

Geflüster Worte und Unter der Blume (Regensburg, Wunderling) are the two latest booklets from Carmen Sylva's pen. The former, which is dedicated "to the sleepless," and contains a score of essays on 'Müdigkeit,' 'Angst,' 'Die Frauenfrage,' and kindred

subjects, is throughout graceful and refined in thought and expression, though some of the philosophy is rather vague and unsubstantial. 'Unter der Blume' is a tiny volume of poems, mostly written, it would seem, for social occasions. The verses are smooth and tuneful, and well adapted to the musical composition which, we note, Herr Bungert has given them. A good half of them are songs in praise of Rhine wine and the numerous varieties of that delectable vintage. Carmen Sylva often strikes a pretty note of graceful enthusiasm, but hardly attains to the rapture of the genuine *Trinklied*.

SHORT STORIES.

Plain and Veldt. By J. H. M. Abbott. (Methuen.)—The plain is Australian, and the veldt is the same upon which British thoughts were so painfully centred during the recent South African campaign. Mr. Abbott will be familiar to many as the author of 'Tommy Cornstalk,' a writer who has something to say, and says it briefly, forcibly, without tedious affectation of any sort. The contents of the present volume have mostly appeared in Australian journals, and they are of most worth where they are concerned with the description of things, places, and incidents, and of least where they touch deeper questions of motive, character, and emotion. In the African portion of the book there is a good deal of strong indirect criticism of British methods in war. It is the best kind of criticism, because it consists of the suggestive statement of facts with little or no comment. Take the following paragraph for example:—

"The night was all too short for the tired men and horses.....The men had been without food for four-and-twenty hours, and had been kept moving up to a late hour, by apparently purposeless and contradictory orders.....Before dawn came, dark figures went from man to man, rousing each in quiet whispers. As the light broke, the pipers of the Highland Brigade, lying a mile away, announced that they were awake and going to do something. It is characteristic of the British Army to get up quietly in the dark, refraining from lighting pipes and fires, and then to march out, in their stealthy fashion, with a band playing. The enemy are not supposed to hear the band!"

There are several glowing and vigorous descriptions of actual fighting among these sketches, some of which—notably 'The Church Militant'—recall the tense strength and vividness of Stephen Crane.

The Kidnapping of Ettie, and other Tales. By Brown Linnet. (Seeley & Co.)—Brown Linnet's former studies of village life were remarkable for their freshness and sincerity. In this new volume her admirers will not be disappointed. Several of the chapters, concerned as they are with the ways of little children, lend themselves peculiarly to the lightness of touch which is the chief characteristic of the author's writing. There is, perhaps, no dramatic power, but if she sees the poor on their happier side, we never feel that she is indifferent to the grimmer elements which as inevitably underlie the life of a village as of a town. Her humour never forsakes her, as is happily exemplified in the portrait of Betsy the Snarer. 'A Little Bohemian' is a delightfully spirited study of childhood. A touch of realism is added to the book by the illustrations, which are photographs of genuine village folk.

The Promotion of the Admiral. By Morley Roberts. (Nash.)—Mr. Morley Roberts needs no introduction to English readers of fiction. His books come to us regularly; almost as frequently, indeed, as reports of disturbances in the Balkans. In the present volume he gives us eight stories of sea life, regular forecastle-head yarns, with plenty of bloodshed and tall talk in them, and a considerable amount of genuine realism. He knows something of sea

life, and though his Yankee second mates may be a shade over-drawn, and a little too gratuitously brutal even for "down-easters," his portraits of them are better than caricatures, and the stories they figure in have swing and gusto. One of Stevenson's best-drawn sailors, the worthy Capt. Nares, used to say that the dime novel was well enough, and a very good thing, but that its practical seamanship was "off colour." Now Mr. Morley Roberts's seamanship is by no means his weakest point; a sailor could read this book without outrage to his professional feelings. From the literary point of view it leaves much to be desired, as most of his stories do. He has imagination, descriptive vigour, and some command of language; indeed, his fluency is apt to mislead him. One feels that the author of 'King Billy of Ballarat' might well have written better books, had he chosen to write fewer of them.

World's People. By Julien Gordon. (Methuen.)—The present volume consists of thirteen (apparently a favourite number with story-writers) short stories, mainly dealing with the affairs of society folk in Europe and America. Most of the stories have a strong spice of bitterness in them, and some are tragic. They are indubitably clever, and, like too many clever stories, rather heartless and cynical. If the author be young, her book may be said to contain great promise, for time has a way of mellowing and softening the cleverest among us, widening our outlook upon life, and clarifying our judgment by the infusion of charity. We quote a passage from a speech of one of the characters in this book, a society beauty past her prime. If it is the work of an immature writer, it holds promise; if of a mature, we have not much to say in its favour. The volume contains many speeches like it, some less good, and a few better:—

"Don't you believe it, Dicky. I was forty when Mont died—my husband. Men of forty don't want wives of forty. I am inclined to think that from forty-five to sixty what they want is mistresses. They don't like responsibilities. They have generally survived a tiresome wife or two, and are just sniffing the green pastures. Stall-fed animals like green pastures. If they do want to marry it is some very young girl."

There is observation in each of the stories.

CLASSICAL TRANSLATIONS.

The Prometheus Bound of Æschylus. Translated into English Verse by Edwin Robert Bevan. (Nutt.)—We congratulate Mr. Bevan on a courageous attempt, crowned with notable success. To his translation of Æschylus he has brought wide reading, sound scholarship, and great poetical ability. Evidence of the last-mentioned quality is afforded at the outset by the dedication:—

To you this word is, you whose lives are lit
By nothing fair, to whom each daybreak brings
One loveless labour of the hand where clings
To soul and body smoke and grime and grit,
Also to them this word if any lit
Easeful, serene, fulfilled with all good things,
And say of far-off alien travails,
"Where are they?" and of hunger, "What is it?"
Behold how in an ancient heart rose up
This vision of the wise kind god who viewed
Naked and poor in bondage of blind pain
Man's tremulous brood, nor longer would retain
His blissful seat, but drank a bitter cup,
Having compassion on the multitude.

Favourable, however, as is the impression produced on us by the translation as a whole, we feel bound to express our profound dissatisfaction with the rendering of the last few lines of the play. The translation of the final speech of Prometheus seems to us singularly infelicitous, and we trust it will be revised in a future edition. "Earth smitten springs" will simply not do for *χθὺν σείσσει*, and the three concluding lines,

O holy name of my mother, O sky
Revolving the light of the world, behold me
How I suffer outrageous things!

seem to suggest the fate of the author as well

as that of the hero of the play. In the translation of the sorrows of Io Mr. Bevan is seen at his best.

In an interesting preface to this translation Mr. Bevan has set forth his reasons for attempting anew a task which has been essayed so often and the principles on which his translation is based. He recognizes correctly that Æschylus cannot be translated into Shakespearean or Miltonic or Biblical English alone, and that the effect of the Greek drama is best given by fusing these three elements of our dramatic language. He defends, in this connexion, his own frequent use of archaism; we do not think, however, that it is necessary for him to inform us by means of foot-notes when he is intentionally quoting Milton's 'Comus' or the book of Job.

Mr. Bevan has hopes, which we can only trust may shortly be realized, "that we shall before long see the final and satisfying translation of the Greek poets into English": *ἡμεῖς τοι πατέρων μὲν ἀμείνορες εὐχόμεθ' εἶναι*, is his conviction in this regard:—

"We whose thoughts have been so multiplied and who speak with so many tongues are in a position as our fathers were not to realize to what elements in our own speech, to what stage of our own past, the language and thoughts of each epoch of antiquity correspond, and realizing this to give the great works of antiquity a rendering which, if sometimes suffering from the defects of a compromise, is absolutely the best possible."

Mr. Bevan suggests that much ability now directed to the production of original verse might profitably be concentrated on this task of translation. He modestly concludes his able preface thus:—

"Should this suggestion find lodgment in any quarter where it may bear fruit this translation, whether it succeeds or fails, will have accomplished all I could desire."

Mr. Bevan's translation has by no means failed, and we sincerely hope that he will not wait till his suggestion bears fruit before proceeding to render another Æschylean drama.

The Æneid of Virgil, literally rendered into blank verse by T. H. D. May (Nutt), 2 vols., aims at being "as helpful to the student as an ordinary prose crib and more easily remembered." The author holds that "many constructions bald or difficult in prose are common to poetical diction in all languages," and his naive confidence in this view has made his translation more literal than most. Further, he has profited by his study of two prominent commentators, though he has not fully grasped their names. On the other hand, the Æneid is poetry, and Mr. May's version decidedly is not. He has not followed, or does not care for, the teaching of the masters in a metre which feebly handled is painfully monotonous, and he has not always the feeling which banishes certain forms and terms of speech as not natural in English, though they are, of course, not forbidden by logic or grammar. Without this feeling no tolerable translation in prose or verse can be made.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

THE Lincolnt Publishing Company and Messrs. W. & R. Chambers include in the "Nineteenth Century Series" a volume on the *Wars of the Century and the Development of Military Science*. For what class of readers this book is intended we cannot understand. It forms a monument of the unwisdom of distinguished authors, such as Mr. Oscar Browning, who is responsible for the volume, in undertaking subjects which cannot be satisfactory to themselves. To pick out wars commencing arbitrarily in 1800, in the middle of the wars of Bonaparte, and to deal with nothing but wars, skipping, for example, the whole period from Waterloo to the Crimea, is a kind of history which so cultivated a man as Mr.

Browning must detest having a hand in; and it seems pretty clear that he must have compiled such a book to order. It cannot have been his own suggestion. Then, as regards "the development of military science," the book throws no light upon it, and the accounts of battles are not intelligible without maps, of which there are none, while all the battles recounted have already been described with literary genius in well-known books. It is sad, for example, to turn to the wooden account of Albuera, where we are told that a particular officer alone prevented the entire defeat of our side, and where the only general reflection is that provoked by Wellington's ill-tempered letter—"Such another battle would ruin us. I am labouring to set all right again." Albuera is the one battle about which Wellington should not have been quoted, as it is notorious that he never forgave Beresford for winning it without him; but the noteworthy fact about Albuera, from the point of view of history, is the magnificent heroism of the British infantry, and that has been described by Napier in passages of exquisite beauty and of undoubted immortality. If it was necessary to have such a book as that before us, which we doubt, then surely Napier should have been quoted, and no attempt made to give what must be an inferior version. When we come to the war of 1870 we again note that the few general allusions which bear on politics are necessarily so condensed as to be misleading. We are told, for example, that no account can be given of the origin of the war of 1870, but that no one in France or outside it had any idea that the French military fabric was so hollow and likely to crumble. Surely it is enough to remind the reader of the letters of the Queen of Holland to Napoleon III., and of the reports to their Government of the French military attaché at Berlin, and of the general commanding the French forces at Strasburg before the war. On the other side, he must remember the undoubted certainty of success which Moltke reported to his own Government, and then see how inaccurate is this condensed allusion to the facts. It is unnecessary to deal with the volume in detail, because it cannot, we fear, be taken very seriously. The facts are generally related in an impartial fashion, and there are not many downright blunders except in the index. A few names are misspelt, or spelt differently in different portions of the volume, owing, no doubt, to imperfect revision of proofs. The Duc de Magenta is confused with the Comte de Palikao at p. 419. Some passages appear to be translated from foreign authorities without regard to idiom, as, for example, when a general is ordered "to give his hand to" another, which is, of course, the usual French phrase, but which is not, we submit, English in any such sense. Marines are said to have been incorporated in the French army in 1870, by which are meant the infantry of marine—a translation to which we take no exception. But it is followed by the statement that "the marine artillery" were sent to man the Paris forts. The naval guns were sent to the Paris forts, and so were the bluejackets of the fleet, including the "fusiliers de la marine"; but the latter do not answer to marine artillery. Translation is probably also responsible for the curious spelling adopted for the name of the Mayor of Moscow appointed Governor of Bulgaria, who was poisoned at San Stefano before he could enter on his functions. His own way of writing his name was Tcherkassky. Of course one could be dropped, and, of course also, the spelling of Russian names, provided that it accords with sound, is at the discretion of the transliterator. But we know no authority, certainly no Russian authority, for the strange form "Cherhesky." General Boyer is called one of the "adjutants" of Bazaine. "Adjutant" is a word which has a

definite military meaning in English, and an equally definite, though entirely different meaning in French; but in neither case is it applicable to General Boyer, or, indeed, without the addition of some other word, to any general officer. The index is extraordinary, but we have no doubt has not been seen by Mr. Browning. The Empress of the French, for instance, appears as "Eugene"; the name of the well-known admiral Missiessy becomes Musiessy in the text as well as in the index.

MESSRS. LONGMAN publish, in gorgeous form, *The History of Lumsden's Horse*, edited by Mr. Henry Pearse, the well-known war correspondent, and copiously illustrated. This is a volume of a type which is now beginning to appear, though superior to others of its class. These books are primarily intended for those who themselves took part in the war in connexion with the force to which they specially refer, or for the relatives of such gentlemen. Their interest for the public usually depends upon the revelations which they make upon some particular point. The book before us contains an account of Sanna's Post, in which Lumsden's Horse was not engaged, but which had an historical bearing upon the proceedings of that corps. This particular part of the volume does not altogether please us. It states, for example, that even now the causes leading to the disaster are not thoroughly known—a view which we do not share. Neither do we agree that, although "the stars in their courses seemed to be turned against us.....they never shone on soldiers whose deeds could better bear the light." Great gallantry and self-sacrifice were displayed by some portion of the force engaged, and the artillery, of course, as on every occasion during the war, showed heroism and that perfect devotion to the orders of officers which is fostered by *esprit de corps* and discipline. But on the whole Sanna's Post was a true disaster: now, while applying to it the word, Mr. Pearse has tried to clear it of reproach. On the other hand, we wholly agree with the editor in his remarks, at the commencement of the same chapter, on the real importance of the loss of the convoy at Waterval Drift. Mr. Pearse is one of the few writers on the war who have admitted the full bearing of this incident.

A most attractive reprint is that by Mr. Bullen in two volumes of *Hamilton's Memoirs of Count Grammont* in the translation edited by Scott in 1811. There is a liberal supply of portraits of famous men and beauties of the time; the book is tastefully bound; and Mr. Gordon Goodwin, the editor, is to be congratulated on the extent of his knowledge as exhibited both in the introduction and the notes and illustrations at the end of the volumes.

London before the Conquest. By W. R. Lethaby. (Macmillan.)—This "small essay," as its author modestly terms it, is composed of critical notes, "with little attempt at unity," dealing with various points which are mainly topographical. As Mr. Lethaby rightly observes, there has been much speculative writing on the subject of early London, and several accepted views require reconsideration. He has occasion to differ not only from Stow and Stukeley, but also from Mr. J. E. Price, J. R. Green, and pre-eminently from Mr. Loftie. This will hardly surprise those who have special knowledge of his theme. On the other hand, he has himself, we think, fallen a victim to that temptation which assails those whose materials are scanty; he cannot resist the fascination of "British legend" as handed down, in his belief, by Geoffrey of Monmouth. He is evidently conversant with recent research, but we find it rather difficult, at times, to discover what he really believes. For instance, he writes of the Tower of London:—

"The account given by William of Poitiers seems to show that the Conqueror took over and added to an existing stronghold (see Freeman); and Geoffrey of Monmouth, writing within the lifetime of those who were living at the Conquest, and when the Norman Tower was barely finished, attributes the 'prodigiously big tower' by Billingsgate to Belinus. Elidure, a descendant of Belinus, he tells us, was shut up in the Tower at Trinovantum (London). All tradition is in favour of its having been a stronghold before the Conquest, and Henry of Huntingdon, c. 1130, says that Eadric's head, after his execution by Cnut, was placed on the highest battlement of the Tower of London."

What is one to make of all this, or of the further observation that, "according to the Welsh story, Bran the Blessed, King of Britain," ordered his head to be buried in the White Mount in London, which "is always explained to mean the Tower of London"? Yet future writers on London should not neglect this book. A wide field is covered by its notes, and among them they may find some useful hints. Moreover, it deserves a welcome for its numerous and excellent illustrations of archaeological objects.

The Seedy Gentleman, by Peter Robertson (San Francisco, Robertson), is printed upon excellent paper, and there are wide margins to every page. Its binding is a most artistic scheme in black and white and russet brown. It contains over three hundred pages of sketches, after Mr. Jerome K. Jerome's poorest manner, upon such topics as 'Love,' 'Ourselves,' 'Life is a Fake,' 'Music,' 'Weddings,' 'Ghosts,' 'Happiness,' and so forth. These sketches are put forward as the conversation, at his club, of the gentleman who gives a title to the volume, and is surrounded by such friends as "The Candid Chap," "The Sentimental Man," and others. They are desperately facetious, but they are not witty; they strain after smartness, but are not amusing. To be plain, the book is a nicely got-up collection of platitudes. The following is as good a passage as the reviewer can find in it:—

"You often hear critics wonder where foreign nations get their ideas of Americans. From ourselves, gentlemen, from ourselves. They read our literature, they see our plays, and we can't be astonished if they think Congress a huge farce, vulgarity a national characteristic, honesty a laughing-stock, and believe that we are proud of our worst qualities."

At all events, the most ignorant among us know that America can turn out very much better books than this.

MR. JAMES WILLIAM VICKERS's fourth annual issue of his *Newspaper Gazetteer* is carefully compiled, and takes its place among the other good guides to the press. The list of Class and Trade Papers is interesting. Motors are represented by six journals; the ladies have fifty-six; the religious world ninety-two, among these being a *Beacon Fire*, a *Lamp*, and a *War Cry*; music, twenty-four, including one *Strad*; forty-three are medical, including one *Brain*; twelve are devoted to cyclists; the undertakers and the vegetarians come together on the list, the former having only one, while the latter have two journals to represent their interests.

Wisdom while You Wait (Isbister), by E. V. L. and C. L. G., is a delightful skit, which has been previously in private circulation, on the new volumes of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' It can be recommended as the funniest shilling-worth which has been seen for some time, while it does not lack instruction in its gibes. The authors are singularly alert in their clever perversions and wicked allusions. Some of the eminent are shrewdly gored, others neatly hit off. The idea of the 'Superb Plates' which are offered is excellent. When the booklet becomes a precious document, its copious allusions will tax the most learned commentator; they would form a good test of general information now.

IN Messrs. Macmillan's "Illustrated Classics" *Tom Brown's Schooldays* makes a welcome appearance. Mr. E. J. Sullivan's illustrations are admirable, alike where they deal with fancy and with the historic features of Rugby.

David Copperfield and *Bleak House* in the successful "Biographical Edition" of Dickens (Chapman & Hall) have inspired Mr. Waugh to capital introductions, dealing judiciously with the *Wahrheit* and *Dichtung* of these masterpieces. There is no adequate defence of Dickens's close caricature of his friends, and we are glad to see that such is not attempted here.

IN Messrs. Newnes's "Thin - Paper Reprints" that excellent piece of high spirits Lever's *Harry Lorrequer* is out, well printed and choicely bound. This is the first of a series of "famous novels" which promises well. Mr. Sullivan contributes an effective military frontispiece.

WE have on our table *Old Pembroke Families*, compiled by H. Owen, D.C.L. (C. J. Clark),—*The First Register Book of the Parish of Old Buckingham in Norfolk, 1560 to 1649*, edited by W. Rye (Norwich, Goose),—*Some Account of the Percy Lodge of Freemasons, No. 193*, by George Cowell (Bemrose),—*Cæsar's Gallic War*, Book I., edited by A. S. Wilkins (Dent),—*Cæsar's Gallic War*, Books II. and III., edited by A. C. Paterson (Dent),—*Sir Walter Scott Continuous Readers: The Fortunes of Nigel*, with Introduction and Notes by E. S. Davies (Black),—*Theoretical Organic Chemistry*, by J. B. Cohen (Macmillan),—*Military and Naval Episodes*, selected for translation into German by A. Weiss (Bell),—*Wit and Wisdom from Edgar Saltus*, by G. F. Monkshood and G. Gamble (Greening),—*Geometrical Drawing and Design*, by J. H. Spanton (Macmillan),—*The Art of being Happy*, by the Rev. C. A. Hall (Paisley, Gardner),—*The Boys of Red House*, by E. Everett-Green (Melrose),—*The Cape Cousins*, by E. M. Green (Wells Gardner),—*The Captain of his Soul*, by H. Gilbert (G. Allen),—*The Woman of the Hill*, done into English by C. Forestier-Walker (Greening),—*The Dream and the Man*, by Mrs. L. B. Reynolds (Murray),—*The Humour of Druid's Island*, by A. McIlroy (Dublin, Hodges & Figgis),—*The Kingdom that Never Came*, by G. B. Fitzgerald (Digby & Long),—*The Magnetic Girl*, by R. Marsh (J. Long),—*A Life Day*, by J. T. Prior (Dent),—*Stories from the Life of Christ*, by Mrs. L. Haskell (Blackie),—*Christ Lore*, by F. W. Hackwood (Stock),—and *The Representative Men of the Bible*, by G. Matheson, D.D. (Hodder & Stoughton). Among New Editions we have *Jack o' Lanthorn*, by H. Frith (Blackie),—and *The International Critical Commentary: Epistle to the Romans*, by Rev. W. Sanday, D.D., and Rev. A. C. Headlam, D.D. (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark).

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ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

THE CAMDEN MISCELLANY, VOL. X.

THE continuation of the occasional 'Miscellany' volumes of the old Camden Society in the third series of the Royal Historical Society's publications affords a convenient means of printing the shorter historical texts which still remain inaccessible to the general student.

The three manuscripts included in the present volume are of considerable interest. The shortest appears under the editorship of the late Dr. S. R. Gardiner, and these letters relating to Prince Rupert's intrigues with the Court of Portugal certainly seem to prove "beyond doubt that the latter had deliberately arranged for the reception of the Prince's fleet and for giving the port of Lisbon a character hostile to the Commonwealth."

The two longer historical pieces printed here are both journals or commonplace books compiled by Tudor worthies. The first is the journal of Sir Roger Wilbraham, who was Solicitor-General in Ireland during the last years of the reign of Queen Elizabeth and Master of Requests in that of James I. This document, which was deciphered from a very crabbéd MS. in the possession of the Earl of Latham, has been admirably edited by Mr. H. S. Scott, and throws some valuable light on several constitutional questions of the period. Amongst other original reports of speeches and debates in Parliament and the Council, there is one of the very eloquent speech delivered by the queen to her last Parliament on December 19th, 1601, which the editor believes is not preserved elsewhere. The occasion of this address is graphically described by Wilbraham, and it would seem to have been a spontaneous and unexpected harangue at the conclusion of the official proceedings. As to the manner of its delivery, Wilbraham remarks that

"the grace of pronunciation and of her apt and refined words so learnedly composed did ravish the sense of the hearers with such admiration as every new sentence made me half forget the precedents,"

this being the writer's excuse for an imperfect report. Another important passage in this journal describes at some length the queen's death and the preparations for securing the succession of James I., and this is followed by

an interesting estimate of the characters of the two sovereigns.

A narrative of the travels and life of Sir Thomas Hoby occupies an equal space in this volume with the foregoing. This journal has been edited for the Society by Mr. Edgar Powell, who has prefixed a careful life of the author and several illustrative documents. Thomas was the younger brother of Sir Philip Hoby, the well-known ambassador of Edward VI. and Mary, and the travels which are set forth in this narrative were undertaken during the same period. Sir Thomas Hoby had, therefore, exceptional opportunities for sight-seeing, and appears to have taken every advantage of them. The narrative is full of curious and minute observations of men and cities, whilst some pithy reflections and not a few good anecdotes may be discovered amongst a profusion of classical and antiquarian disquisitions. Mr. Powell has compiled a useful itinerary by way of a table of contents, and has added a valuable index.

THE "JOHN BULL" LETTER TO LORD BYRON.

27, Tanza Road, Hampstead.

THE authorship of the 'Letter to the Right Hon. Lord Byron,' by John Bull, London, 1821, has, so far as I am aware, hitherto remained a mystery. It excited in no common degree the curiosity of Byron himself, who writes to Murray from Ravenna, June 29th, 1821:—

"I have just read John Bull's letter; it is diabolically well written and full of fun and ferocity. I must forgive the dog, whoever he is. I suspect three people: one is Hobhouse, the other Mr. Peacock (a very clever fellow), and lastly Israeli. There are parts very like Israeli, and he has a present grudge with Bowles and Southey, &c. There is something, too, of the author of the 'Sketch-Book' in the style. Find him out."

These conjectures do no great honour to Byron's critical acumen, for the style of the pamphlet bears no resemblance to that of any of the persons he mentions. Notwithstanding its vogue at the time, it would seem to have become very scarce. The British Museum has no copy, and I have but recently seen one for the first time through the kindness of Mr. Ernest H. Coleridge. An attentive examination has led me to a theory respecting its authorship in which I feel considerable confidence.

One point is clear—the writer is a Scotchman. He classes (p. 45) Dunbar along with Burns and Scott as one of the three true geniuses of Scottish poetry. Dunbar's works had at that time only been published as portions of collections at Edinburgh, and few English readers could have known anything of him except from the short account in Warton. The writer is, moreover, well acquainted with Edinburgh, alluding (p. 25) to a haunt of debauchery, which he accuses some of *Blackwood's* contributors of frequenting, in such a way as to show that he knows all about it, though he leaves the name blank. He takes more notice of James Hogg and Allan Cunningham than they would have received from an English writer; and he seems to think that Sir Walter Scott is the author of the then anonymous 'Marriage,' an idea which would never have entered the head of an Englishman. He knows something of the Lake poets, but not very much; he has evidently no personal acquaintance with any of them, but has read their works, and has some local knowledge of the Lake district. Notwithstanding his Scotch extraction, he is thoroughly at home in London, and is to all appearance a resident in it. He has an extensive, if not perfectly accurate, acquaintance with classical literature, referring to Martial and Longinus; and has a knowledge of German literature very unusual with Britons of his period, being familiar not only with Goethe, but (p. 42) with Wieland and (p. 22) with Schlegel.

If I am not mistaken, this latter name gives the key to the mystery. Schlegel's 'Lectures

on Dramatic Literature' had been translated in 1814 by John Black, at the time of the publication of the letter the virtual, and before the year was out the acknowledged editor of the *Morning Chronicle*. All the tokens of authorship which have been indicated concur in him. He was a Scotchman and a man of letters. He had lived in Edinburgh. He had been engaged to a lady living at Carlisle, and was likely to know something about Cumberland. He was so fluent a Grecian that, according to Charles Mackay, our principal source of information respecting him, he could, or thought he could, extemporaneously translate his own leaders into Greek. In acquaintance with German literature he had, before the appearance of Carlyle, no equal among British writers except Coleridge, Lockhart, and Gillies, none of whom can possibly have written the 'Letter to Lord Byron.' It is not possible to compare the style of the letter with that of Black's acknowledged productions, as he has not left any, but in its masculine and slightly truculent vigour it much resembles a greatly dilated, but wholly undiluted "slasher" in the *Morning Chronicle*.

The theory of Black's authorship receives additional countenance from a few slight circumstances. Three more 'Letters from John Bull,' to be addressed to the King, Campbell, and Byron once more, are advertised as about to appear; but notwithstanding the attention attracted by the first, they were never published. This may be reasonably imputed to the additional labour thrown upon Black by his becoming sole director of the *Chronicle* at this time. It is further recorded that Black for a while greatly injured the circulation of the *Chronicle* by his sturdy refusal to advocate the cause of Queen Caroline. Her trial is not alluded to in the pamphlet, but no reader can doubt that this is the line which would have been taken by so hearty an assailant of humbug in all its branches. The mottoes, too, prefixed to the pamphlet, are exactly such as would have been likely to have been selected by one so well versed as Black in our early political literature. They are from Arbuthnot's 'History of John Bull,' and nothing could be more appropriate:—

"Some of Bull's friends advised him to take gentle methods with the young Lord; but John naturally loved rough play."

"It is impossible to express the surprise of Lord Strutt upon the receipt of this Letter."

The pamphlet is reviewed in vol. ix. of *Blackwood's Magazine*, apparently by Wilson. It is possible that the authorship may have been known to him; but, if so, he disables himself from indicating it by gravely assuming as a self-evident proposition that "John Bull" denotes Jeremy Bentham. R. GARNETT.

THE CATALOGUE OF THE LONDON LIBRARY.

The adequate cataloguing of a library of 200,000 books in many languages and dialects is no ordinary task, and Dr. Hagberg Wright's substantial volume is no ordinary performance. Given ample time and means, and a staff of experts, doubtless a more elaborate specimen of bibliography could have been produced; but a good catalogue is better than an indifferent bibliography, and the subscribers to the London Library can be congratulated on the possession of the most perfect catalogue of any English public or subscription library, with the possible exception of the British Museum. The whole burden of this great scheme has been borne by the librarian (in addition to his administrative duties) and the late Mr. Russell, whose untimely death in August, 1901, would have been a disaster if the former had not immediately stepped in and continued his work. The origin of the catalogue is fully set forth in the extremely modest preface. The last issue, dated 1888, was little more than an enlarged edition of the four which preceded it. From 1888 to 1901 the number of volumes in

the library has extended from 100,000 to 200,000, and the number of members from 1,952 to 2,897. The stock of the old catalogue was getting low, and the sub-committee appointed to consider the form which the next edition should take arrived at the conclusion that the only satisfactory manner was to start entirely afresh. From the beginning of 1896 to the end of 1898 the building was under entire reconstruction; large masses of books had to be shifted and reshuffled at short notice, and as from 15,000 to 16,000 volumes were constantly in circulation, anything like systematic and steady cataloguing was an impossibility—for one of the rules was that nothing should be taken for granted, every volume being catalogued from the book itself. A good many books named in the old catalogues were not to be found in the library.

The whole groundwork of this volume seems to have been planned with so much skill that a careful examination of the 1,262 double-column pages can only result in the discomfiture of the critic. Dr. Hagberg Wright and the late Mr. Russell tempered their passion for bibliographical accuracy with a refreshing amount of common sense. They freely availed themselves of the undeniably great advantages offered by the British Museum Catalogue, without falling into the occasional pedantry which is to be found in that great undertaking. We have, for instance, in the London Library Catalogue, Voltaire under that name, and not under Arouet, as in the British Museum; Montesquieu under the M's, and not under Secondat; Paracelsus not under Bombastus Hohenheim, and so forth. By a curious oversight "Arouet" is entirely omitted, although there are cross-references under the real names of persons who have achieved distinction under some other designation.

Having launched on a career of iconoclasm, Dr. Wright might have gone a step further. Surely the proper place for a biography is under the name of the man of whom it treats rather than that of the person who writes it. In the case of such a book as Hayley's life of George Romney, there is in it much more about Hayley than about Romney, and similar examples might be quoted but they do not affect the general principle. It is, indeed, largely a matter of convenience. To get the full titles of biographies of men like Sir Joshua Reynolds involves the turning up of six or more cross-references. This is not a very serious fault to urge against the catalogue, but we think the point deserves a wider consideration than it has received. We should like to know on what authority Dr. Wright describes the editor of *L'Intransigeant* as a count. This is a common fallacy. Rochefort's father styled himself marquis, but the son has, at all events, the good taste to content himself with plain Henri Rochefort; and it is more than doubtful whether he is in any way connected with the Rochefort-Luçays of the eighteenth century, a family of the old noblesse long since extinct in the direct male line, we think. The name of Mr. J. H. Slater should have been mentioned as editor under 'Book-Prices Current'; and Mr. W. Jaggard's name as compiler of the Index to the first ten volumes of 'Book-Prices Current' is not stated. Villemessant's 'A travers le Figaro' might have been included under *Figaro*. In many cases we think that a good deal of space could have been saved. For instance, the entries of the various editions of Adam Smith's 'Wealth of Nations' could have been easily compressed into three lines instead of seven; it was certainly not necessary to devote one line to each edition.

Doubtless other little weaknesses will be detected when the volume gets into the full glare of every-day use, but its general accuracy and comprehensive character cannot be too highly praised. The manner in which such a bewildering work as Migne's 'Patrologia

Cursus Completus' is catalogued—there are nearly twelve pages of small type devoted to it—must at once stamp this catalogue as a work of exceptional value. So, too, in the case of the Somers Tracts, to which nearly twenty-five columns are devoted. This exhaustive analysis seems to have been somewhat of an afterthought, for the Harleian pamphlets are not, unfortunately, so set forth. But on the whole the work is excellent, and every page carries its own evidence of thoroughness and painstaking.

THE PUBLISHING SEASON.

MESSRS. LONGMAN & Co. announce: a new edition of *The Love of an Uncrowned Queen*, by W. H. Wilkins,—*Pearl Maiden*, by H. Rider Haggard,—*All on the Irish Shore*, by R. E. Somerville and Martin Ross,—a new edition of *Prince Charles Edward Stuart*, the Young Chevalier, by Andrew Lang, being the revised text of his Goupil monograph,—*The Bernards of Abington and Nether Winchendon*, by Mrs. Napier Higgins, 2 vols.,—*Clytemnestra: a Tragedy*, by Arnold Graves,—*In the Land of the Boxers*, by Capt. J. H. G. Casserly,—*The Destruction of the Greek Empire and the Story of the Capture of Constantinople by the Turks*, by Edwin Pears,—*Dissertations on Leading Philosophical Topics*, by Alexander Bain,—*The Study of Mental Science: Five Lectures*, by J. Brough,—a new edition, with illustrations, of *The Inheritance of the Saints*,—*Meditations on the New Testament for Every Day in the Year*, by the Rev. B. W. Randolph,—*University and other Sermons*, by Mandell Creighton,—*God and the Individual*, by Dean Strong,—*The Glory of the Cross*, sermons by the Rev. John Wakeford,—*Reunion Essays*, by the Rev. W. R. Carson,—*The Law of Likeness*, by David Bates,—*National Duties, and other Sermons and Addresses*, by James Martineau,—a new edition of *A Practical Guide for Customs Candidates*, entirely rewritten by W. Stewart Thomson,—*Colonial and Camp Sanitation*, by George Vivian Poore,—*The Chemical Changes and Products resulting from Fermentation*, by R. H. A. Plimmer,—*Fermentation Organisms: a Laboratory Handbook*, by Alb. Klöcker, translated by G. E. Allan and J. H. Millar,—*Practical Home Millinery*, by Amy J. Reeve,—*Greek History for Young Readers*, by Alice Zimmern,—*Seria Ludo*, by a Dilettante,—*Collected Verses*, by Alfred Cochrane,—*Cecilia Gonzaga: a Drama*, by R. C. Trevelyan,—and *Hither and Thither: Songs and Verses*.

Messrs. Chapman & Hall's spring list contains the following: *Men and Manners of the Third Republic*, by A. D. Vandam,—*Christianity and Modern Civilisation*, by W. S. Lilly,—*Stage Coach and Mail in Days of Yore*, by C. G. Harper, 2 vols.,—a new edition of *These from the Land of Sinim*, by Sir Robert Hart,—*The Poems and Verse of Charles Dickens*, collected and edited by F. G. Kitton,—and *A Man of Honour: a Play*, by W. S. Maugham. In the "Woman's Library": Vol. II. *Needlework*; Vol. III. *Nursery and Sick-Room*; Vol. IV. *Some Arts and Crafts*. New Novels: *The Shadow on the Quarterdeck*, by Major W. P. Drury,—*The Composite Lady*, by Thomas Cobb,—*The Devil's Keg*, by Ridgwell Cullum,—and a new edition of *Our Friend the Charlatan*, by G. Gissing. In Science, Education, &c.: a new edition of *Food*, by Prof. A. H. Church; of *A Text-Book of Mechanical Engineering*, by Wilfrid J. Line-man; and of *Electrical Engineering Testing*, by G. D. Aspinall Parr,—*Decorative Brush Work for Schools*, by Florence Broome,—*Pottery*, by Richard Lunn,—*Stained Glass*, by Lewis F. Day,—*Geometrical Drawing*, by C. Lindsay,—*The Theory and Practice of Design*, by Frank G. Jackson,—completion of the "Biographical Edition" of Dickens's Works,—*Carlyle's Works* in the "Edinburgh

Edition," Vols. IV. to X.,—and "The Fireside Dickens," Vols. I., II., III.

Messrs. A. & C. Black have in hand: *Encyclopædia Biblica*, Vol. IV. Q to Z,—A Treatise on Zoology, by E. Ray Lankester, Part I. Section II.: Protozoa, by J. B. Farmer, J. J. Lister, E. A. Minchin, and S. J. Hickson,—*Critica Biblica*, by the Rev. T. K. Cheyne: Part I. Isaiah and Jeremiah, Part II. Ezekiel and the Minor Prophets, Part III. The Books of Samuel and Kings,—a second edition of A Manual of Theology, by the Very Rev. T. B. Strong,—*The World's Children*, by Mortimer Menpes, Text by Dorothy Menpes,—*Letters from the Holy Land*, by Lady Butler,—*Text-Book of Operative Surgery*, by Dr. T. Kocher, second English edition, translated by H. J. Stiles,—*The Diary of a Turk*, by Halil Halid,—Oxford at the Cross Roads, by Percy Gardner,—*The Boers in Europe: a Sidelight on History*, by G. W. T. Omond,—*The Fascination of London*, by Sir Walter Besant and G. E. Mitton: Kensington, Holborn and Bloomsbury, Hammersmith and Fulham, Mayfair and Bayswater,—*What to See in England*, by Gordon Home,—J. O. Jones, and *How He earned his Living*, by Warren Bell,—*A Prefect's Uncle*, by P. G. Woodhouse. In *Educational Books: Descriptive Geographies from Original Sources*, edited by A. J. Herbertson and F. D. Herbertson: Asia, Europe, Australasia and Oceania,—*Contes des Chevaliers*, by Mrs. J. G. Frazer,—*Le Roi des Montagnes*, edited by F. B. Kirkman,—*Petites Comédies*, by Mrs. J. G. Frazer,—*Chevaliers de Charlemagne*, modernized and abridged renderings by Mrs. J. G. Frazer, edited by F. B. Kirkman,—*Aïoul: Amys et Amille*, by Mrs. J. G. Frazer,—*Petits Contes de Fées*, by W. G. Hartog,—*Saint Louis*, by E. T. Schoedelin,—*Dainty Dames of Society, a Portrait Gallery*, by H. W. Dixon, Vols. I. to IV.—*Beginner's Algebra*, by M. S. David,—*Esmond*, edited by A. M. Barter,—*The Lord of the Isles*, edited by W. M. Mackenzie,—*The Legend of Montrose*, edited by A. T. Flux,—*Solid Geometry*, by Dr. F. Hoccevar, translated and adapted by Charles Godfrey and E. A. Price,—*History in Biography Vol. III.: Henry VII. to Elizabeth*, by F. M. West,—and new editions of Black's Guide-Books.

Mr. Elkin Mathews announces: *With Elia and his Friends in Books and Dreams*, by John Rogers. In *Poetry: Long-Tide Murmurs*, by F. H. de Quincey,—*Verses Occasionally Humorous*, by E. H. Lacon Watson,—a second edition of *Hand in Hand*, verses by a Mother and Daughter,—*Ginevra, a Drama in Three Acts*, by Arthur Lewis,—*Stars of the Morning*, a Drama, by A. F. Wallis,—and *Carmela*, a Poetic Drama, by H. Childe-Pemberton.

Literary Gossip.

MESSRS. SMITH, ELDER & Co. will publish in April 'An Index and Epitome of the "Dictionary of National Biography."' The work, which is in a single volume of 1,464 pages, is intended to form a brief guide to the vast and varied contents of the 'Dictionary' and its Supplement. Every memoir in the 'Dictionary' and Supplement has been reduced on a scale averaging one-fourteenth of the original. The total number of entries in the index is 35,852, of which 30,378 are separate biographical summaries and 3,474 are cross-references. To each biographical summary is appended a precise reference to the volume and page of the 'Dictionary' and Supplement where the full article appears. Mr. Sidney Lee, who has edited the 'Index and Epitome,' has been assisted by Mr. Richard Greentree as sub-editor, and by the following contributors: Mr. E. Irving Carlyle, the Rev. Andrew

Clarke, Mr. C. E. Hughes, Miss Elizabeth Lee, Mr. Le Grys Norgate, Mr. A. F. Pollard, Mr. Thomas Seccombe, and Mr. P. C. Yorke.

In his interesting preface to the new edition of his 'Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland,' Mr. Lecky points out that he first issued the book anonymously in 1861, when it made but little impression. In 1871 he revised it and acknowledged its authorship. It reached popularity through the notice of Gladstone and other prominent politicians, when the Irish question came to the fore. The present edition has been further modified by the consultation of sources not previously available, and will be issued by Messrs. Longman in a few days.

JUST as we go to press we learn with deep regret of the death of John Henry Short-house on Wednesday last, at the age of sixty-nine.

LADY MARY MILBANKE, Byron's great-granddaughter, will make a first appearance with a little book of verses, entitled 'Fair Children,' to be published by Messrs. Burns & Oates.

MR. SIDNEY LEE has been warmly welcomed in the United States. The Lowell lectures, which he delivered at Boston during last month, in spite of very wintry weather, attracted crowded and enthusiastic audiences throughout. He also met with very gratifying receptions during February at Harvard and Yale universities, at Wellesley College for women, and at Brown University, Providence. He has received numerous invitations to extend his tour both in the south and west of the continent far beyond the basis that he arranged before his departure. Although he hopes to be able to enlarge his itinerary somewhat in both directions, he does not propose to change his original plan of returning home by the end of May.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. have arranged to publish in the autumn a new story by Mr. Cutcliffe Hyne, which takes its title 'McTodd' from a character already familiar to many readers in 'The Adventures of Captain Kettle.'

MR. FISHER UNWIN will shortly publish a new volume of verse by Capt. W. A. Adams, author of 'Rus Divinum' and 'Horæ Fugaces.' The title will be 'The Lonely Way, and other Poems.'

A NEW novel, entitled 'Cornelius,' by Mrs. de la Pasture, will be published by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. on March 20th. The scene is laid in Wales, the hero being a young man ignorant of his parentage who, fired by love of his master's niece, resolves to clear up the mystery of his birth.

M. JOSEPH GIRARD, of 22, Crampton Road, Penge, S.E., has just undertaken the compilation of a 'Bibliotheca Mormonica,' a complete catalogue of books in any language written about Mormonism, either by the professors and admirers of the faith, or by opponents. M. Girard hopes to receive from authors and publishers help in compiling the English section.

The inhabitants of Clifton are about to commemorate the fact that Lord Macaulay resided there, and also that he was the

son of a Bristol lady. A tablet setting forth these facts to future generations will be unveiled in April by Lord Avebury.

THE library of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been enriched by the gift of a complete set of the volumes printed at Kelmscott House, sixty-seven in all, which are rendered more interesting by the fact that they were presented to the generous donor, Mr. Philip Webb, by his friend William Morris, and bear inscriptions in his handwriting.

M. C. BOUVIER will deliver a lecture in French on 'Quelques Femmes de Lettres Françaises,' at Steinway Hall, on Tuesday, March 17th.

MESSRS. SKEFFINGTON & SON, publishers to the King, who have carried on business in Piccadilly for more than half a century, are removing on March 18th to much larger and more convenient premises at 34, Southampton Street, Strand.

THE interest felt in English literature in Sweden has till lately been so slight that it seems well to notice two remarkable contributions to the knowledge of our poetry which have just been made. The veteran Carl Snoilsky, the most eminent of the living poets of Sweden, has published a brilliant rendering of Shelley's 'Cloud,' and the novelist Per Hallström a selection from the 'Hesperides,' with an interesting critical essay on Herrick. In each case the translator has carefully retained the metrical form of his originals.

THE soirée of the Booksellers' Provident Institution on Thursday next promises to be a great success, the applications for tickets being very numerous. The card of invitation is quite an elaborate affair.

M. ZOLA's library, which will be sold on Monday next, at the Hôtel Drouot, by M. Paul Chevallier, in conjunction with M. A. Durel (the well-known bookseller) as expert, is almost exclusively modern in character. The books are nearly all presentation copies from contemporary novelists, with the customary inscriptions. One lot consists of twenty-five original editions (1878-1901) of M. Bourget's works; three others of fourteen works by Daudet. Of the five lots under Flaubert's name, two are especially interesting. The 'Tentation de Saint Antoine,' 1874, is inscribed "A Zola, un solide que j'aime"; and the other, 'Trois Contes,' 1877, "A Émile Zola, bon bougre! et du talent! son vieux, Gve. Flaubert." The seven Goncourt entries cover thirty-one works, all with one exception autograph presentation copies. M. Huysmans, Maupassant (of the latter there are eighteen volumes), the theatrical pieces, in eight volumes, of Meilhac and Halévy, and Marcel Prévost, all figure in this interesting gallery of contemporary authors. There is also a copy of M. Waldeck-Rousseau's 'Questions Sociales,' 1900, one of fifteen examples on Dutch paper, inscribed "A Émile Zola, en témoignage d'admiration." Beyond his collection of modern editions, his library of 2,600 volumes consisted chiefly of periodicals and works dealing with history, voyages, travels, medicine, and philosophy.

THE death is announced, in his sixty-seventh year, of Max Lündner, a member of the editorial staff of the *Strassburger Post*,

and the author of a number of successful dramas.

At the annual meeting of the Berlin Literaturarchiv Gesellschaft it was stated that the society now possesses 22,000 letters and about 700 MSS. of German scholars and authors. The third volume of the 'Mitteilungen' contains interesting specimens of recent additions. The presidents for the coming year are Profs. Mommsen and Erich Schmidt.

RECENT Parliamentary Papers include an Appendix to the Report of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, for the Year 1901: Inspectors, Training Colleges, Revised Programme, &c. (54d.); some further Returns of Endowed Charities in the County of London; and a Report by Mr. W. J. Clennell, H.M.'s Consul at Kiukiang, respecting the Province of Kiangsi, which is not only of general interest, but also of special geographical value (54d.).

SCIENCE

Ootheca Wolleyana: an Illustrated Catalogue of the Collection of Birds' Eggs formed by the late John Wolley, Jun., M.A., F.Z.S. Edited from the Original Notes by Alfred Newton. Part II. (Porter.)

On November 19th, 1864, we published an appreciative notice of Part I. of this work; and after an interval of rather more than eight-and-twenty years we welcome Part II., which contains a list of the eggs of the Picarie and Passeres, an introduction to the completed volume, and a memoir of John Wolley in Prof. Newton's best style. Ornithologists will recognize that the last is virtually an expansion of the memoir—written shortly after Wolley's death—which appeared in the *Ibis* for 1860, pp. 172-185; but the volume in question has been out of print for many years, and a brief abstract may therefore be allowable, to remind the present generation of the work done and the difficulties surmounted by one who is entitled to high rank—perhaps the highest—among the pioneers of oology. We use this term in its best acceptance, for Wolley was no mere collector of eggs, but a student of birds in their breeding haunts, and was also an earnest worker at whatever subject he undertook. At one time, for instance, he devoted much research to the history of the dodo, and made at least one very important discovery; but on learning that the late H. E. Strickland was already working at the same subject, he at once placed his notes at the disposal of the elder naturalist and turned his attention in other directions.

Born at Matlock in 1823, John Wolley took a general interest in natural history at Eton and afterwards at Cambridge; but entomology was his favourite branch until, in 1845, he visited the south of Spain and crossed the Straits of Gibraltar to Tangier, where he found a keen and almost unknown egg-collector, M. Favier. From that time oology became Wolley's ruling passion, and the acquisition of such specimens as the eggs of the pratincole and the stilt-plover, declared by Yarrell to be "the rarest he had ever seen," brought Wolley into touch with the principal oologists of the period. He now determined to form a collection of birds'

eggs in which all the examples should be so thoroughly trustworthy as to deserve scientific study; and for the attainment of that end no personal hardship was too great for him to undergo. At first his opportunities were limited by his studies in medicine at Edinburgh University, between 1847 and 1851; but he made the best use of his vacations, visiting the Orkneys and Shetlands in 1848; while in the following year, on the mainland of Scotland, he became as familiar with eagles as others are with crows and magpies. The first portion of the present work contains graphic descriptions of Wolley's adventures at various eyries, and a large portion of our former notice was devoted to his hazardous swim in icy-cold water to and from an osprey's nest. He then visited the Faerøes, where his daring in rock-climbing excited the admiration of the practised natives; while a paper which he subsequently published remained for many years the best authority on the birds of those islands. In the spring of 1853 occurred the first of his visits to Lapland, where he took up his quarters at the Finnish village of Muonioniska, an illustration of which is given in this volume. For a pioneer who was largely dependent upon interpreters, the success of his first season was considerable, as among his spoils were identified eggs of the jack-snipe and Temminck's stint, not previously known to collectors. On his way towards England Wolley received letters at Haparanda which altered his plans, and forthwith he returned northwards, making his quarters this time at Muoniovara. It was here that he found Ludwig Knoblock, an intelligent, well-educated, and eminently truthful lad, to whom was primarily due the great triumph of Wolley's oological career, namely, the discovery of the nesting of the waxwing. Explorations were afterwards made in Northern Scandinavia: Lake Enara, the reported home of many rare breeding species, was visited, and found to belie its reputation; the eggs of the Siberian jay, black redshank, and smew were identified for the first time; and in 1857 Wolley bade, as events proved, a farewell to Lapland. The summer of 1858 was passed in Iceland with his friend Prof. Newton, in the investigation of the history of the now extinct great auk or garefowl; after which Wolley's health failed unaccountably, an affection of the brain declared itself, and the end came on November 20th, 1859.

Such is the brief outline of the career of a valued comrade and remarkably upright man, as given at greater length in the admirable memoir by Prof. Newton. To him Wolley's collection was bequeathed, and the object of the present work is the formation of a complete catalogue of the joint acquisitions of the two friends. The first portion—already noticed—comprises the birds of prey; the second part virtually begins with the woodpeckers, and continues to the end of the passerine species. A few pages bring us to the details of the discovery to which allusion has been already made, that of the breeding-places of the waxwing. Richardson had failed to discover these in the fur countries of America, and Von Middendorff had been similarly unsuccessful in the north-east of Siberia; the sum of our knowledge up to 1856 being that the wax-

wing was a bird of very irregular occurrence, even in Lapland, where its presence was considered to be a precursor of famine. The difficulty of finding its breeding-quarters may be inferred from the fact that on June 11th Ludwig waded in the snow up to his middle to reach the first nest. In the *Ibis* for 1861 (p. 92) Prof. Newton gave an excellent summary of his knowledge up to that date, with a plate on which six eggs were figured by the late W. C. Hewitson; and in the present volume twenty-five specimens are depicted. Among the coloured figures on the next plate are those of the eggs of the red-breasted pipit, shore-lark, Lapland bunting, brambling, and mealy red-poll, which Wolley was the first to bring to the notice of British collectors; while twenty representations of the beautiful eggs of the pine-grosbeak form the subject of the following plate. To these succeed the eggs of the Siberian jay, specimens of which can only with difficulty be obtained, because the bird, clad in a fluffy plumage, defiant of the Arctic cold, breeds while everything is still covered by the winter snow, and is too cunning to betray its nest.

In addition to Wolley's own contributions, there is an abundance of eminently interesting matter in the observations of Prof. Newton and his brother, the late Sir Edward Newton, and from these we may select the records of the last of the tree-nesting ravens in Suffolk, from 1849 to 1861. The account extends over nearly seven pages, but we must find room for the introductory portion, because of the interest attaching to a species which was in the time of Sir Thomas Browne "in good plentie about the city" of Norwich, and also as an instance of the survival of an old superstition:—

"I must premise that the old birds were spared from destruction, and they could easily have been destroyed, only on condition that they should never take off their young. My brother Edward and I had great difficulty, for some years at least, in saving these ravens. Over and over again we ascertained, from examination of the pellets they cast up, that moles formed their principal food—rabbits' bones or fur occurring but rarely, and these were possibly obtained from an animal which had already died in the open—and moles were creatures which a man was especially employed to kill; but gamekeepers and others in authority would not believe us. Superstition undoubtedly aided us; but all gamekeepers were not superstitious. Though no instance was known of the birds' attacking a sheep or lamb, indeed the ravens generally kept away from the folds, yet the shepherds were as bitterly hostile as the gamekeepers. One shepherd, or his 'page,' set a trap and caught one of the pair by a toe; but he did not dare to kill it, and so let it go; first, however, taking a strip of white rag, he made a slit near one end, through which he passed the other end, and then slipped the loop over the bird's head, so that the loose end hung down in the front. That bird was never again seen alive. I heard of what had happened, and saw its disconsolate mate, the hen as I believed. Some time after, I found the dead bird on the ground in the Icklingham Belt. It had seemingly worried itself to death, and was wasted to a skeleton. It turned out that that season's lambing proved very disastrous—never had so many ewes been known to warp. It was hard on the flock-owner, but I think that shepherd never set a trap for a raven again, and he certainly did not like being asked about the business. The surviving bird was sitting at the time, but she forsook her nest."

We look forward to the issue of the next portion, which may be expected to contain Wolley's detailed account of the nesting of the crane, as well as the jack-snipe and other interesting waders—especially the black redshank, the eggs of which have never, so far as we know, been taken by any living Englishman. It only remains to be said that the present volume contains likenesses of Wolley and of the faithful Ludwig, some interesting views of scenery, and a scientific index.

ASTRONOMICAL LITERATURE.

Problems in Astro-Physics. By Agnes M. Clerke. (A. & C. Black.)—Very appropriately does this highly interesting work appear immediately after the last edition of Miss Clerke's comprehensive 'History of Astronomy during the Nineteenth Century.' Science has often been compared to a series of conquests, but without the remotest possibility of what the Macedonian conqueror is said to have dreaded—that of having at last no more countries or worlds to subdue. Of all the epithets sometimes applied to it by the unthinking multitude, that of "proud" is the most absurd; for as knowledge advances the more do true workers see how they can touch, as it were, but the fringe of her robe, the shore of a limitless ocean of possible discovery. Now in our efforts to annex fresh scientific territory it is often desirable to survey the more or less defined boundary-line already reached, that we may secure our ground and behold at a constantly diminishing distance the places where the prospect of further conquests seems to encourage our banners to go forward. This is what Miss Clerke has done in the present excellent work. An American periodical published not long ago a series of articles on 'Pending Problems in Astronomy.' These are now placed before us in more detail, and with some fulness of discussion concerning the knowledge already gained in places where the battle is still in progress.

When we cast our eyes back upon a hundred years ago, what a different science does astronomy then seem! By common consent a portion of it has changed its name; the so-called physical astronomy, initiated by Newton, is now usually designated gravitational astronomy, the word "physical" being more justly applicable to that new department of the science in which revelations respecting the condition and action of the sun and stars come into contact with chemistry and general physics. Not that gravitational astronomy can ever cease, not that fresh discoveries are not to be expected in that also; indeed, an important development in our knowledge of its action seems recently, by Mr. Whittaker's investigations, to have been reached. But in this part of astronomical science, as the founder was the greatest mathematician of his age, so high mathematical attainments are needed for its further extension. The work before us does not enter into these; discussions of planetary and cometary orbits and similar matters are excluded from its pages. But in its two great divisions of "solar physics" and "sidereal physics," the problems presented to the physical astronomer in the new sense of the word are surveyed in such a way as to show clearly to all readers where the lines of progress are, so as to quicken their interest in following these whilst also pointing out in masterly style the present positions all round.

Astronomy without a Telescope: a Guide to the Constellations and Introduction to the Study of the Heavens with the Unassisted Sight. By E. Walter Maunder, F.R.A.S. (Knowledge Office.)—This work consists of a series of papers which have appeared during the last three years in the

columns of *Knowledge*, and those who have read them there will be glad to possess them in permanent form, while those who have not will be still more glad to become acquainted with so useful and trustworthy a guide to the study of the stellar heavens. All who study astronomy (and we trust the number of those who do not is rapidly diminishing) must commence it without the aid of a telescope, and, indeed, its alphabet can only be acquired in that way. A very clear and useful description of the constellations, accompanied by those necessary adjuncts, diagrams and maps, forms, of course, a principal portion of this volume. But whilst a knowledge of these is essential in the study of every part of astronomy, instrumental and otherwise, without which not a step can be taken in advance, there are also subjects of observation in the nocturnal heavens for which (as our author remarks) the primary instrument of all, the unassisted human eye, is still available and to which it alone is adapted. His attention, he tells us, was first strongly called to the recognition of the extent of this by his study of the appearance of the zodiacal light whilst passing down the Red Sea on his way to observe the total eclipse of the sun in India in 1898; it was, in fact, in the hope of enlisting observers of this still mysterious phenomenon that he was led to commence the series of papers in *Knowledge* out of which the present volume has grown. The study of meteors and meteoric showers is another subject of great importance to be pursued by the eye without optical assistance; also that of auroræ, respecting which and their connexion with cosmical physics much has still to be learnt. The larger variable stars, sun-spots and moon-spots, many points in the appearance and structure of comets and their tails, and in the visual phenomena of total eclipses, star-colours, peculiar sky-effects of various kinds, due to astronomical causes, are all matters in which the unaided eye can still do valuable work, and those willing to take part in it will find the volume now before us a most useful guide. The typography is excellent, the illustrations good, and a full index is provided.

Comets and their Tails and the Gegenschein Light. By Frederick G. Shaw, F.G.S., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E. (Baillière, Tindall & Cox.)—This little work has only recently appeared, but the author, who was for some time in South Africa, recorded the views expressed therein several years ago in manuscript, and they were propounded in a Bulawayo newspaper during the Boer war in May, 1901. With regard to comets the theory embraced cannot be called new, being in fact an attempt to revive an idea which is almost involuntarily suggested to any one at the first sight of a large comet with a fine tail—that this appendage is produced by the sun shining through the head (whatever that may be) or the parts surrounding it, and that its light is refracted and reflected by particles of matter in the space beyond, something in the way in which we see streams of sunlight in a building or room into which rays have passed through a hole in the wall. But this view will not bear scientific examination; and the theory of a repulsive force (probably of an electrical kind) is now too well established to be shaken. It was first propounded by Bessel, and more fully by Zöllner; though it is barely mentioned by our author in an appendix and rejected, it has been shown by Prof. Brédikhine to be capable of explaining nearly all the observed phenomena, particularly with regard to multiple tails (the repulsive force proceeding from the sun acting on different kinds of matter in the comet's nucleus), which Mr. Shaw attempts to account for in a way that cannot be pronounced successful. The Gegenschein he seeks to explain in a similar way to that in which he treats the tails of comets, supposing it to be due to refraction of sun's light in the earth's atmosphere and subsequently reflection beyond.

Whatever may lead to further detailed study of this and of the zodiacal light (to which Mr. Maunder has given an impetus by his own observations and by the book which we have noticed above) will not be without its value. Mr. Shaw gives an interesting summary of Bond's observations of the great comet of 1858, the first discovery of which, though rightly calling it Donati's, he attributes to H. P. Tuttle, perhaps because the latter was the discoverer of the next comet of that year (on September 5th: Donati's was first seen on June 2nd); but he would do well to study more closely the history and examination of more recent comets.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

We regret to announce the death, on the 28th ult., of Prof. William Harkness, for many years attached to the Naval Observatory, Washington, of which he was Astronomical Director from its removal to its present site until his retirement at the end of 1899. He was also Director of the American 'Nautical Almanac,' and, in addition to his official duties, made many valuable observations during total solar eclipses and other phenomena. Born at Ecclefechan on the 17th of December, 1837, he had not long completed his sixty-fifth year at the time of his death.

Mr. Gilbert T. Walker, Lecturer in Mathematics at Trinity College, Cambridge, has been appointed Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, a nomination which carries with it the reversion of the responsible post of Meteorological Reporter, at present in the tenure of Sir John Eliot, whose retirement is, however, to take effect this year. Mr. Walker is the author of two papers in the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society*, namely, 'Repulsion and Rotation produced by Alternating Electric Currents,' and 'On Boomerangs,' the flight of which he has studied systematically. He was Senior Wrangler in 1889, and is one of the many brilliant men whom St. Paul's has produced.

The additions to the long list of small planets continue. Three have been noted which were registered on photographic plates taken with the Bruce telescope at Arequipa Observatory—one by Prof. Bailey on June 30th, and two (the first certainly, the second probably, new) by Mr. Frost, on August 21st and October 21st respectively. Three also are announced by Prof. Max Wolf at the Königstuhl Observatory, Heidelberg. Two of these were registered by Herr Dugan on the 17th and 19th ult. respectively, and the third (which may be identical with No. 406, discovered in 1895) by Prof. Wolf himself on the 20th.

An annular eclipse of the sun (not visible in Europe) will take place on the 29th inst., the central line of which will pass over Mongolia and North-Eastern Siberia. At Hong Kong 0.54 of the sun's disc will be obscured at eight o'clock in the morning, but at Calcutta the eclipse will be half over at sunrise. The planet Mercury will be visible in the morning during the greater part of this month, moving from the constellation Capricornus into Aquarius. Venus is increasing in brightness in the evening, and setting later each day. She is now in Pisces, and will enter Aries towards the end of the month. Mars will be in opposition to the sun on the 29th inst., and brilliant all night, moving westerly in the constellation Virgo. Jupiter will not be visible until nearly the end of the month, when he will rise about an hour before the sun, situated in the constellation Aquarius; he will be near Mercury on the 18th and 19th, their conjunction taking place on the evening of the former day. Saturn rises somewhat earlier, being in the constellation Capricornus; he will be near the moon on the morning of the 24th.

Prof. Ceraski announces (*Ast. Nach.*, No. 3847) that Madame Ceraski, in the course of an examination of photographic plates taken by M. Blajko at the Moscow Observatory, detected the variability of a small star in the constellation Draco, which will be reckoned as var. 2, 1903, Draconis. It is not in the Bonn 'Durchmusterung,' but was observed at Kasan in 1870, when it was stated to be of the 8.2 magnitude. The Moscow plates showed it in May, 1898, to be of only the 13 magnitude; slightly brighter in April, 1898; 9.8 magnitude at the beginning of May, 1899; 9.3 on April 22nd-24th, 1900; after which it declined again, being of only the 10.5 magnitude on May 15th-16th, 1901.

Profs. G. Müller and P. Kempf announce (*Ast. Nach.*, No. 3848) the discovery of a new variable star in the constellation Ursa Major, which has the extraordinarily short period of only four hours. It is in the Bonn 'Durchmusterung,' where its number is + 56.1400, and the fact of its variability was recognized last year, but the period not determined till January of this. The magnitude changes between 7.9 and 8.6, and the star (which is situated a little to the north-west of ϕ) will be reckoned as var. 3, 1903, Ursa Majoris.

Giacobini's last comet (α , 1903) has been for some days past visible, but not conspicuous, to the naked eye, situated in the constellation Pisces, near its boundary with Andromeda, and therefore low in the heavens after sunset. According to M. Fayet's ephemeris, it will pass its perihelion on the 19th inst. at the distance from the sun of 0.42 in terms of the earth's mean distance.

SOCIETIES.

LINNEAN.—Feb. 19.—Prof. S. H. Vines, President in the chair.—Mr. John Clayton, of Bradford, presented a set of thirty-two photographs to illustrate the celebrated Cowthorpe Oak, near Wetherby, Yorkshire. From the time of John Evelyn this oak has been described, measured, and its age guessed at. Mr. Clayton, in a printed summary of twenty-two pages, gives an account of the various observers who have mentioned the oak in question, and many of the photographs are designed for comparison with other remarkable trees, amongst them the Crowhurst Yew in Sussex, the great chestnut at Tortworth, and the Greendale Oak in Welbeck Park. In 1893 careful measurements and photographs were made of the tree, on four different visits in January, April, June, and October. The author's deduction from these data is that the age of the tree has been greatly over-estimated, his own belief being that 500 years is the extreme limit of its age, from sapling to its present decrepitude and decay. Copies of the photographs and text have been limited to ten, this copy being presented to the Society through Mr. William West. The donor was voted the special thanks of the Society for his gift.—Dr. G. Henderson offered 'Some Remarks on the Possible Uses of Essential Oils in the Economy of Plant-life.' Adverting to the well-known fact that moisture in the air prevents radiation and consequent loss of heat, he suggested that emanations of essential oil from plants might possibly prevent damage by night frost during the period of flowering, basing his suggestion on Prof. Tyndall's researches thirty-two years since, on the presence of infinitesimal quantities of essential oil in the air. Tyndall found such presence increased the absorptive power of the air as regards heat-rays: taking dry air as 1, air saturated with moisture as 72, then traces of essential oil rank as follows—rosemary 74, cassia 109, eukalyptus 355, and aniseed 372. Dr. Henderson brought these remarks before the meeting as an interesting question for botanic investigation, since essential oils are usually regarded as mere waste products.—A discussion followed, in which Mr. T. Christy, Mr. W. C. Wordsell, Mr. G. Massee, Mr. A. P. Young, Prof. J. Percival, and the President took part, and Dr. Henderson replied.—The Rev. T. R. Stebbing, V.P., having taken the chair, the first paper was summarized by the President for the author, 'On the Electric Pulsation accompanying Automatic Movements in *Desmodium gyrans*,' by Prof. J. C. Bose. In communicating this paper the President pointed out that it had long been known that stimulation of the irritative tissues of animals causes a change in their electrical state. When, for instance, a nerve is stimulated, an electrical current, known as the "current of action," is produced, travelling in the tissue from the relatively more excited to the relatively less excited

portion. A good many years ago it was ascertained that a similar electrical disturbance is caused by stimulation of parts of plants known to be irritable, inasmuch as they respond to a stimulus by a movement. This was demonstrated by Sir John Burdon Sanderson in the case of *Dionaea*, and by Prof. Kunkel in the case of the sensitive plant (*Mimosa pudica*). It might be inferred from this that only those parts of the plant are electrically affected by stimulation which are capable of responding to a stimulus by a movement. As long ago as 1886 the President had pointed out that such an inference was not warranted, a criticism that has been justified by subsequent research. In fact, Prof. Bose demonstrated to the Society, just a year ago, that any living part of a plant, when stimulated mechanically, gives an electric response. On the present occasion Prof. Bose had broken new ground. In this paper he gave the results of his investigation of the question as to whether or not spontaneous movements are accompanied by an electric disturbance comparable to that resulting from external stimulation. Spontaneous movements are not uncommon in the higher plants, but for various reasons there are but few instances suitable for an investigation of this kind. The most striking case is that of *Desmodium gyrans*, the telegraph-plant. The leaf of this plant is trifoliate, consisting of two small lateral leaflets and a larger terminal leaflet. The lateral leaflets move up and down, like the arms of a semaphore, whence the popular name of the plant, the period of a complete up-and-down movement in the plants observed being about $\frac{3}{4}$ minutes. Having placed one electrode on the petiole of a leaflet, and the other on the petiole of the leaf, both in connexion with a galvanometer, Prof. Bose found that the spontaneous movement is associated with an electrical disturbance of a peculiar kind. There is first a large principal wave of disturbance, followed by a smaller subsidiary wave, the period of the former being about 1 minute, that of the latter about $\frac{2}{3}$ minutes. This disturbance is the expression of a "current of action" travelling in the plant from the excitable petiole to the resting petiole. The relation of the double wave of electrical disturbance to the movements of the leaflet was found to be this: The principal wave attains its height during the downward movement of the leaflet; the leaflet rests for a brief space at its lowest position, during which time electrical recovery takes place. The leaflet now moves upwards, and then the second or subsidiary wave of electrical disturbance is produced. This relation is established by simultaneous records of the movements and of the electrical disturbances, which further show that the greater amplitude of the principal wave of electrical disturbance is the concomitant of the greater velocity of the downward, as compared with the upward, movement of the leaflet. Some interesting observations were given upon the recurrence of periodic fatigue in the leaflets, followed by a restoration of activity; as also upon interference effects resulting from placing the two electrodes upon the petioles of the two leaflets in different phases of movement.

—Discussion followed, Prof. H. Marshall Ward, Mr. C. B. Clarke, the Rev. John Gerard, and the President taking part.—The second paper was by Miss A. L. Embleton, and read by Mr. A. D. Michael for the author, on '*Cerataphis lataniae*, a Peculiar Aphid.' This insect was observed in 1901 on various orchids in the Cambridge University Botanic Garden. The first description was by Boisduval in 1867, who considered it a Coccus; and the following year Signoret referred it to a new genus near *Aleurodes*, styling it *Boisduvalia lataniae*. In 1879 J. O. Westwood described a similar insect as *Asterolecanium orchidearum*, "a new species of scale insect," occurring on *Cypripedium*, and sparingly on *Sobralia*, *Cattleya*, and *Dendrobium*. On comparison, this proved to be identical with the species under review, which in 1882 received the name *Cerataphis lataniae* from Lichtenstein. The author gave the detailed synonymy of the creature, which is well known to cultivators on the Continent, and proceeded to set out its life-history; in this country it exists in only one form, reproduced parthenogenetically, corresponding to an aleurodiform stage of a migratory Aphid. The author concludes by suggesting that it is one of the migratory Aphides which has been deprived of its usual series of metamorphoses owing to an artificial mode of life.—Mr. G. S. Saunders remarked that many years before he had observed the winged female, but not then being aware of its peculiar position, he had not taken special notes of its life-history.—The last paper was by Mr. E. S. Salmon, 'On Specialization of Parasitism in the Erysiphaceæ.' The author began by explaining the term "biologic form" or "species" by instancing two fungi which were not distinguishable morphologically, acting in diverse fashion on the same host-plants. This phenomenon has been known in the Uredineæ for some time, but its discovery in the Erysiphaceæ was more recent.

In this series of experiments 300 pots of seedling grasses were inoculated, four to six leaves in each pot. Thirteen species of *Bromus* proved to be completely immune against the four forms of the fungus used, thus indicating the existence of four or probably five biologic forms. The author also pursued his researches on the forms of *Erysiphe graminis* on wheat and on oats, the result showing that the wheat-form cannot touch barley, rye, or oats, nor *Agropyrum repens*, but it infected *Triticum spelta*. The oat-form cannot infect wheat, barley, or rye, but it can attack other species of *Avena*. Finally, experiments were made on *Erysiphe polygoni* from *Trifolium pratense*, which proved unable to infect seven other species of *Trifolium*, but it always succeeded on its own host-plant. Species of other Leguminosæ were also immune.—Mr. G. Massee and Prof. H. Marshall Ward contributed some critical remarks.

MICROSCOPICAL.—Feb. 18.—Dr. H. Woodward, President, in the chair.—The President announced the death of Mr. James Glaisher, a past President of the Society.—Mr. F. Orfeur exhibited an old microscope, and presented it to the Society. In general appearance it was something like Jones's improved microscope, but possessed distinct features of its own.—Dr. Arthur Rowe gave a demonstration 'On the Photomicrography of Opaque Objects as applied to the Delineation of the Minute Structure of Chalk Fossils.' He said the photomicrography of opaque objects was not so easy as that of transparent objects, for though the broad principles seemed very simple, there were difficulties quite unknown to those who photographed transparent objects only. He used a long camera with powers from 6 inches up to 1½ inches, and had found the incandescent gas light was the best light for the purpose. Success hinged upon obtaining a good contrast of light and shade, and in addition to the difficulties connected therewith a great obstacle arose from the inequality of the surfaces of many objects, which rendered focusing troublesome. A large number of photographs of fossils were shown upon the screen, and proved the excellence of the methods adopted by Dr. Rowe in their production.

PHILOLOGICAL.—Feb. 6.—Prof. Skeat, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. W. H. Stevenson read a paper on 'The Phonology of the Domesday Survey,' in which he pointed out that the curious spellings of English local names in the Survey did not, apart from occasional scribal errors and the common Romance confusion of *l* and *r* and the like, arise from the difficulty experienced by the Norman scribes in pronouncing the English names, but from their spelling them according to the Northern French system of representing sounds. In most cases the names when pronounced according to the value of the sound-symbols of that system would not vary much from the English pronunciation. Thus, when a Norman spelt *chenet* for O.E. *enht*, he probably pronounced it almost exactly like the English word. In the same way his *Chen* for English *Ken*, *Chenot* for *Chut*, *Walano* for *Wlano*, &c., were very close approximations to the English sounds. The Survey as it exists is a codification of returns drawn up on a somewhat fuller scale and on different lines. It is evident that these original returns must have been largely written by English scribes or founded upon English returns, for numerous undoubted O.E. spellings occur in the Survey. Sometimes a name is represented in both the Norman and the English forms, such as *Spechtes-berie*, *Speste-berie*, *Cnotesheale*, *Chenotessala*. Similarly we have *Cnutes* - tone against *Chenutes-holm*, &c. Clear proof of the use of O.E. writings is found in Wikelepada, where the O.E. sign for *w* (wen) has been taken by the Norman scribe for *p*, which it greatly resembled. Similarly the O.E. *r* resembled *s* in non-English writing, so that we get *Anvedeshou* for *Andfeshou*. Hwateaker must from its initial *h* have been copied from an English writing. There are also traces of O.E. expressions, such as "jaet ad" ("belongs to"), a literal translation of O.E. *liss to*, "defendere" representing O.E. *merian*. The giving of numerals by the system of deducting one, two, or three from the decad, such as "thirty minus one," is also O.E., whereas such expressions as "quater viginti" for *octaginta* are Norman. The errors that are not due to the Norman pronunciation (such as the prosthetic *e* before initial *s*, or the omission of the *s* initially before *t*) divide themselves into two classes: (a) those due to misreading of written characters (*r* for *s*, *s* for *r*, *t* for *c*, *s* for *f*, *n* for *w*, &c.); (b) those that are clearly due to errors in hearing the word dictated. The latter are fairly numerous, and are especially prevalent when an accumulation of consonants occurred in the middle of a long name. From these two classes of errors it would appear that one clerk wrote down from the dictation of another, either the codified returns as we possess them or the returns

upon which this codification is based, and that occasionally the copying clerk either looked at a particular name in the returns himself or the dictating clerk spelt it out to him letter by letter.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—*March 3.*—Mr. J. C. Hawkshaw, President, in the chair.—It was announced that fifteen Associate Members had been transferred to the class of Members, and that five candidates had been admitted as Students.—The monthly ballot resulted in the election of one Honorary Member, seven Members, eleven Associate Members, and two Associates.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—*Feb. 26.*—Sir R. G. C. Mowbray in the chair.—A paper entitled 'Gleanings from the Indian Census' was read before the Indian Section by Mr. J. A. Baines. A discussion followed.

March 2.—Dr. Fleming delivered the first of his course of Cantor Lectures on 'Hertzian Wave Telegraphy in Theory and Practice.' The lecture was fully illustrated by experiments.

March 3.—Sir Harry Johnston in the chair.—A paper on 'The Uganda of To-day' was read before the Colonial Section by Mr. Herbert Samuel.—The paper was supplemented by speeches by the Chairman, and by Sir Henry Stanley and others.

March 4.—The Hon. Lyph Stanley in the chair.—A paper on 'Education in Holland' was read by Mr. J. C. Medd, and was followed by a discussion.

PHYSICAL.—*Feb. 27.*—Dr. R. T. Glazebrook, President, in the chair.—A paper by Prof. Fleming and Mr. Clinton 'On the Measurement of Small Capacities and Inductances' was read by Prof. Fleming.—A paper 'On the Thickness of the Liquid Film formed by Condensation at the Surface of a Solid' was read by Dr. G. J. Parks.

HELLENIC.—*Feb. 24.*—Prof. Percy Gardner, V.P., in the chair.—Miss H. L. Lorimer read a paper on 'The Ancient Greek Cart.' The structural differences of the Greek cart and chariot show that they were distinct in origin. The chariot had a fixed axle, on which the body rested directly, and a spoked wheel. The axle of the cart in primitive times always revolved, consequently the body could not be rigidly attached to it. Wooden blocks were therefore fastened to the floor of the cart underneath, and the axle was inserted in notches cut in these. These axle-blocks continue to be characteristic of the cart even after it has adopted the fixed axle. They are never found in connexion with the chariot. Originally the wheel of the cart was of the type commonly called three-spoked; and this is still found in the fifth century, though it tends to be supplanted by the four-spoked wheel. A wheel of this shape was found among remains of a lake-dwelling at Mercurago, near Lago Maggiore, and carts with axle-blocks and three-spoked wheels occur in Etruscan art of the fifth century. A similar cart occurs as the type of a series of Thracio-Macedonian coins. These circumstances seem to point to a Northern origin for this type of cart-wheel. The paper was illustrated by lantern-slides.—A discussion followed, in which the Chairman, Prof. Ernest Gardner, Mr. A. G. Bathar, and others took part.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- MON. Society of Arts, 8.—Hertzian Wave Telegraphy in Theory and Practice, Dr. J. A. Fleming, (Cantor Lectures).
- Surveyors' Institution, 8.—'Valuation for Rating in Ireland,' Sir J. G. Barton.
- Geographical Society.—A Buried Landscape in the English Midlands, Prof. W. W. Watts.
- TUES. Royal Institution, 8.—'Recent Advances in Photographic Science,' Lecture III, Sir W. Abney.
- Colonial Institute, 8.—'Australasia and Naval Defence,' Senator Matheson.
- Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Recent Irrigation in the Punjab,' Mr. S. Preston; 'The Irrigation Weir across the Bhadar River, Kathiawar,' Mr. J. J. Benson.
- Anthropological Institute, 8.—'A Method to facilitate the Recognition of the Different Types of Skulls described by Sergi' and 'Skulls from the Danes' Graves, Yorkshire,' Mr. W. Wright.
- WED. Geological Society.—'Petrological Notes on Rocks from Southern Abyssinia collected by Dr. R. Kistlitz,' Miss C. A. Eakin; 'The Overthrust Terrigenous Rocks of the Isle of Rum and the Associated Gneisses,' Mr. A. Harker.
- Society of Arts, 8.—'Existing Laws, Bylaws, and Regulations relating to Protection from Fire,' Mr. T. Brice Phillips.
- THURS. Royal 43.—'The Currency Policy of India,' Mr. J. Barr Robertson.
- Royal Institution, 8.—'Insect Contrivances,' Lecture III, Prof. L. C. Miall.
- Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'Distribution Losses in Electric Supply Systems,' Messrs. A. D. Constable and E. Fawcett; 'A Study of the Phenomenon of Resonance in Electric Circuits by the Aid of Oscillograms,' Mr. M. B. Field.
- Society of Antiquaries, 8.—'Brougham Castle, Westmoreland,' Mr. E. Tovey Whyte; 'The Medieval Library of the Benedictine Priory of St. Mary, Worcester,' Rev. J. K. Floyer; 'St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Newbury,' Mr. W. Money.
- FRI. Astronomical, 5.—'On the Interpretation of Milne Seismograms,' Dr. Farr; 'A Potentiometer for Thermocouple Measurements,' Dr. R. A. Leffeldt; 'A Direct-Reading Potentiometer for Thermo-electric Work,' Dr. J. A. Harker; 'The Measurement of Small Resistances,' Mr. A. Campbell; 'A Resistance Comparator,' Dr. R. A. Leffeldt.
- Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Reconstruction of Midland Railway Bridge No. 27 over the River Trent,' Mr. A. R. Langton, (Students' Meeting).
- Royal Institution, 9.—'Character Reading from External Signs,' Prof. K. Pearson.
- SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—'Light: Its Origin and Nature,' Lecture III, Lord Rayleigh.

Science Gossip.

THE Committee of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine have issued a report on malaria at Ismailia by Major Ronald Ross. The investigation arose from a request made by Prince d'Arenburg, Chairman of the Suez Canal Company, for special advice in adopting remedial measures for the reduction of malarial fever in that town, where there is a population of 7,000 and the health of the inhabitants is unsatisfactory. Already the medical officers of the Company have done good service in denoting the kinds of mosquitoes (Anopheles) by means of which the parasites of malaria are considered to be conveyed, and the principal sources of the insects, and it remained to verify the conclusions and supply practical ideas. An excellent supply of water reaches Ismailia by means of a canal, and numerous branches of it traverse the thoroughfares, and support many fish, as well as a variety of marginal vegetation. This irrigation system was concluded, after careful examination, to be free from larvæ, and not suitable, moreover, as a breeding-ground, in view of the destruction of larvæ by the fish, a circumstance affording satisfaction to the authorities. But the shallow surface pools, bearing short grass, and connected with the natural waters in proximity to the town, were responsible for much, in that they were haunts for insects and larvæ. The situation and character of these areas present few difficulties in clearing operations tending to the extirpation of mosquitoes, and this is the course recommended by Major Ross, who lucidly explains his schemes, and is most hopeful regarding the future of the town. At Ismailia he was accompanied by Sir William MacGregor, M.D., the Governor of Lagos, who is successfully combating malaria in that settlement. One useful result of this companionship, by the way, is revealed in the current issue of the *Journal of the African Society*, where is printed a translation of an able anonymous article by a German writer on the fight against malaria from the colonizing standpoint. It originally appeared in the *Kölnische Zeitung*, and was there read by both travellers, and this English rendering is by Sir W. MacGregor. Along with it is an introductory note by Major Ross.

A MEMOIR on the geology of Lower Strathpey, by Mr. Hinxman and Mr. Grant Wilson, has just been issued by the Geological Survey. It is shown that in this area the superficial features and the distribution of population are closely related to geological structure. The granite mass of Ben Rinnes and the Convals forms the boldest feature in the district. Although igneous and metamorphic rocks constitute the greater part of the ground, the Old Red Sandstone is also present to a limited extent. The petrography of the area has been carefully worked out by Dr. Flett, who contributes a description of the rocks, and also discusses the phenomena of contact metamorphism.

THE famous paper on the geology of Cornwall, Devon, and West Somerset written by Sir H. T. de la Beche more than sixty years ago, and published as the first memoir of the Geological Survey, has long taken its place among the classics of geology, but has never been provided with an index. This want has just been supplied by the publication of an excellent one, prepared by Mr. Clement Reid, who is at present in charge of the re-survey of the district.

A FRIEND of Mr. Rudmore Brown has received a note from the Falkland Islands dated January 25th, in which that gentleman says the ss. Scotia is just leaving for its winter in the Antarctic. He adds, "Already we have got good collections, especially of the marine fauna of the Falklands and the birds."

THE death of Ritter von Scherzer, the Austrian explorer, is reported from Görz. Karl Scherzer was born at Vienna in 1821. From 1852 to 1855, in company with the naturalist

Moritz Wagner, he carried out extensive scientific exploration in Northern and Central America. In 1857 he was appointed chief scientific adviser to the famous expedition of the Novara, the results of which were published in the volumes of the 'Voyage of the Austrian Frigate Novara round the World,' which has appeared in many editions since its first issue in 1861-2, and has been translated into English. Since that time he had published a long series of books of travel, statistics, and economy, including his exhaustive report of the Austrian-Hungarian Expedition to Siam, China, and Japan (1872); his 'Studies of the British Manufacturing Districts' (1880); and his treatise 'Das wirtschaftliche Leben der Völker' (1885).

THE Report, Supplementary Report, and Minority Report of the Departmental Committee on Poisons has just been published as a Parliamentary Paper, price 2d. The Minutes of Evidence are issued separately at the price of 1s. 6d.

FINE ARTS

The Stuarts, being Illustrations of the Personal History of the Family (especially Mary, Queen of Scots) in Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Century Art: Portraits, Miniatures, Relics, &c., from the Most Celebrated Collections. By J. J. Foster. 2 vols. (Dickinson.)

THIS work differs in one very important respect from the series of illustrated monographs which we owe to the enterprise of a French publishing house. Messrs. Goupil's monographs are written by scholars, in most cases by specialists from the standpoint and vantage ground of the most recent research. Having first secured a text which is unimpeachable in respect of historical science, Messrs. Goupil have then set into it, as in a framework, a series of portraits, illustrations, and facsimiles. Accordingly these illustrations have to be taken by the reader to some extent on trust. He is left to construe them for himself, for the text affords him little assistance towards a pure artistic estimate of them. The voice of the historian speaks throughout the text of the series; that of the artist is mute.

This is an unfortunate result, for no one can pretend that such works are contributions to historical science in the first place, and contributions to art only in the second place. Their sole enduring interest centres round the art work, and we would willingly spare any amount of historical text in return for succinct illuminating estimations of each separate gem as we turn over the pages.

In Mr. Foster's work before us this radical defect is remedied from the outset, for the simple reason that Mr. Foster is an art connoisseur and enthusiast first and foremost. He is an historian only as a matter of necessity and as an afterthought. The text of his volumes, therefore, whilst eminently readable, judicious, and trustworthy, has no claim to independent historical value, and we have not the slightest desire to criticize it from that standpoint. So far as the text is historical at all, it is only intended as the connecting thread between the successive illustrations, and the point is that it is not confined to this. The written narrative does not eschew, but rather revels in artistic appreciations of the various illustrations.

This is entirely as it should be. If we

are to be conducted through a national portrait gallery it is a comparatively secondary matter to tell us who the subjects are and what they did in the world. We brush such tiresome information impatiently away; but we turn eagerly to learn of the relation of the picture itself to the subject, its age, its authenticity, its authorship, the type or era of art exemplified in it, the probabilities of its artistic truthfulness, the comparative estimate of its artistic revelations with those of other coeval pictures, and so on. In Messrs. Goupil's monographs there is little or nothing of all this, and we turn over the beautiful illustrations with an unsatisfied curiosity.

Take the following as an instance of illustrative writing, for which we would willingly spare whole chapters of biography or history:—

"I propose to enter here some details respecting portraits of Mary, a subject of extreme interest, but no less complexity. I must own to approaching the task with considerable diffidence, as, owing to the number of the examples, to vague, imperfect, and sometimes misleading descriptions, to change of ownership and so forth, it is often most difficult to trace them, especially in cases where one is unable to refer to the originals. The appendix supplementing my remarks has been carefully compiled, and its contents tabulated so as to facilitate comparison and reference. It comprises a number of pictures shown at the National Portrait Exhibition, the Stuart Exhibition, the Winter Exhibition of the Royal Academy, the Tercentenary Exhibition at Peterborough in 1877. I have personally examined the majority of them or otherwise identified them. Lastly, I have marked by the initials G.S. certain typical examples which the late Sir George Scharf considered well authenticated, and referred to in the *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries.....

"Let us take first the portrait of her as a child, formerly at Castle Howard. This is one about which doubts have been expressed as to its being Mary at all; but at any rate it is an example of the numerous drawings in black and red chalk on white paper ascribed, and probably correctly so, to François Clouet or Janet, called Clouet III. He was Court painter in France during Mary's youth, and well-known examples of his work exist in the Windsor collection, in the British Museum, and the Louvre.

"This example, once owned by the Earl of Carlisle, is now at Chantilly, and forms part of the collection of the late Duc d'Aumale, which that munificent nobleman gave to the French nation. It may be well to call attention to certain differences which exist between these drawings by Clouet and those by Holbein, which they instinctively recall. The Holbein drawings in the Royal Library at Windsor were, there is no doubt, *preparations* for pictures, designed to be traced on panels or canvases; indented lines produced by styles prove that Holbein's drawings were thus transferred. But the works by Clouet come under the category of sketches or studies, and show no evidence of being used for tracing from. As the inscription on the side of the drawing shows, this portrait was painted when Mary was nine and a half years old, and is dated 1552. Like her gown, the coif that she wears is richly embroidered and jewelled; the puffed sleeves are slashed, showing the lining; between each slash are jewels. Her earrings are pearl, and a chain of jewels is looped about her bosom and shoulders. I believe the authorship of this work is not questioned, but it is hard to reconcile it with the beautiful drawing formerly in the Bibliothèque St. Geneviève, and now in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris, representing her as a young woman. So far as I am able to compare them

there is hardly a feature in which these two examples resemble one another. The child of nine seems of Flemish type; her face is rounder, broader, and flatter, the nose is totally different in shape, the eyes smaller and differently set in the head, even the ear is unlike that of the drawing in Paris. This latter sketch of Janet's, which is clearly from the life, and carries conviction with it, 'brings her most distinctly before us; the brow broad and ingenuous, the eyes fearless, the face virginal in its sweetness, simplicity, and sedate composure, the expression, though grave,.....has a certain wistfulness, as of one who felt there were hazards before her in the years that were coming. So she may have looked that spring morning when—dressed in blue velvet trimmed with white, Henry on her right, the Duke of Guise on her left—she entered the solemn and venerable Notre Dame, where, surrounded by half the nobles of France and a score of cardinals and bishops, she gave her hand to her boy lover.' "

"It is interesting to compare this chalk drawing with the well-known Janet miniature (also reproduced) from Windsor, which once belonged to Charles I. and was catalogued as at Whitehall in 1639. This beautiful work is generally accepted as an authentic portrait of Mary, and I am able to show a direct transcript of it from the original. It has never been out of the possession of the Crown, and is reputed to give us Mary's true features."

With the same artistic insight and appreciation Mr. Foster guides us through the long list of Mary's portraits.

Neither the work before us nor the publishers' circular announcing it contains any information as to where the art-work has been executed. The volumes have been printed by Messrs. Ballantyne, Hanson & Co., and are published by Messrs. Dickinson; but we are left completely in the dark as to whether the process plates have been prepared in England or on the Continent. For the sake of our national art one would like to think that the whole work is the production of English skill, but anyway it is a mistaken policy on the part of the publishers not to give out a perfectly frank statement on the point.

As it is, we are irresistibly drawn to a comparison of the art-work with that contained in the Goupil series. In such a comparison we at once put aside the absolutely irreproachable series of etchings by O. Boucher which are scattered through Mr. Foster's volumes; for the illustrations in the Goupil volumes consist entirely of process plates. When, however, we come to a comparison of the photogravure work, we are struck by the distinct superiority of these latter volumes. The comparison also reveals many curious items of detail, as to which we think Mr. Foster ought to have been more conscientious in his information to the reader. On p. 28 of vol. ii. Mr. Foster reproduces Van Dyck's well-known picture of Charles II. as a boy in armour. Messrs. Goupil also reproduce the same, printing it in a warm brown tone. The deeper tone of Mr. Foster's picture brings out the contrast of light and shade of the armour as against the face with greater brilliance of effect; but, apart from this, the French print is immeasurably superior in the sharpness of the portraiture, the distinctness of outline in the eye, and, indeed, of the whole features of the face.

Exactly the same is noticeable, but in an even more marked degree, in the reproduction of the miniature by S. Cooper of Catherine of Braganza. In Mr. Foster's

book the photogravure presents an almost repulsive face, from the roughness of the shade round the eyes and mouth. The French reproduction gives a far happier, if flatter, effect. Both these illustrations are from one and the same miniature in the possession of the King at Windsor Castle. Yet there are differences of detail which seem inexplicable. Mr. Foster's copy shows a hole in the beading of the frame; the ornamentation of the frame is blurred to such a degree as to be hardly distinguishable; and further, the ring by which the miniature is suspended is entirely absent. These latter features (the absence of the ring and the blurred and coarse effect of the framework ornamentation) are noticeable in exactly the same way in the photogravure of the young Duke of Monmouth on p. 63 of vol. ii. All these features are corrected in the reproductions in the Goupil volumes. How do these differences arise? Our surprise at such artistic liberties deepens into something like indignation over the photogravure of Elizabeth Hamilton, Comtesse de Grammont. This is from Sir Peter Lely's painting at Hampton Court. The original picture, which is almost square, shows a nearly full-length, exquisitely draped figure, seated, with the right hand pressed to the partly naked breast and the left hand holding a plume. The French work reproduces this picture in a warm sepia tone, and with magnificent fidelity and success. In place of this fidelity the English work (Mr. Foster's) has vignettised the head. We are accordingly presented with an oval miniature of the bust merely. All that flowing, luscious, clinging, silky drapery which melts into that milk-white bosom is gone, and with it the pervading tone and passion of the whole composition. What is left is simply a soulless portrayal of the head and breast, an ordinary, common, dead, and undistinguished piece of photogravure. Not merely this: even in the process of vignetting violence has been done to the original, for the oval of Mr. Foster's illustration is drawn low enough below the breast to include several of the fingers of that exquisite right hand. These fingers, however, do not appear; they have been deliberately expunged in the process work. Mr. Foster refers to this picture on p. 51 vol. ii. of his work, but there is never a word to lead the reader to suppose that his reproduction is not both complete and faithful.

Exactly the same remark applies to the photogravure of Pierre Mignard's painting of Louise de Kéroualle, Duchess of Portsmouth, now in the National Portrait Gallery. The French version in Goupil's 'Charles II.' is distinguished by a remarkable clearness and sharpness of detail, both in dress and in feature. The English version in Mr. Foster's volume is blurred and indistinct; the features of the face are flat, almost washed out, and characterless; and the ornamentation of the dress is in great part lost. In addition Mr. Foster has unjustifiably rounded off the top corners of the picture, and at the bottom has cut off a small portion of the length.

It would be tedious to make a further comparison, but these few cases adduced point a clear moral as to the duty of a book

illustrator when engaged on a work of such artistic pretensions as the one before us. Every illustration should retain the exact form of the original, and, in order to secure this, a line should be drawn round it corresponding with the outermost visible edge of the canvas of the original. This is the plan that was adopted by Mr. Cole in his absolutely irreproachable illustrations to Stillman's 'Old Italian Masters,' and it only needs to be mentioned, we think, to commend itself. By means of it we should have a guarantee that the whole contents of the original picture are reproduced. The size of the original should be stated in every case, and the scale of the reduction might also be indicated. These details should also be accompanied by precise information as to the place or provenance of the original. In the absence of such guarantees and explanatory details there is left in the mind of the reader an inevitable sense of doubt, confusion, or perplexity.

In addition to the above, there is a further objection to Mr. Foster's text on the score of its arrangement. As a matter of necessity he notices in his pages many more pictures than could possibly be reproduced in the illustrations. But so loose and unmethodical is his method of reference that it is really difficult, at any particular point, to determine whether he has reproduced any of the pictures he notices, and if so, which of them; and if so, again, where the notice is to be found. The illustrations are often not inserted opposite to the portions of the text referring to them, and no indication of page is given to guide us to them. The reader is accordingly driven to identify for himself the particular picture in question, and this can only be done by means of the catalogue prefixed to each volume. For instance, on p. 48 of vol. i. Mr. Foster devotes nearly a page of text to the extant portraits of the Earl of Darnley, Mary Stuart's husband:—

"Lord Bolton's two examples may be taken first.....Both represent him as a boy; one, measuring 36 x 30, is a companion to the other, somewhat smaller picture, depicting him in a yellowish quilted jacket, dark mantle and ruff."

The illustration of Darnley which Mr. Foster actually reproduces occurs opposite p. 88. It is only by turning to the catalogue that we find that this is a Bolton picture, and we therefore conclude that it is one of the two which he refers to in the paragraph quoted. But even as to this we are not absolutely certain, and, further, it is impossible to say which of the two pictures we have before us, and how it differs from its fellow.

Such criticism is not intended as mere carping; nor is it to be taken as depreciating the real artistic merit, beauty, and interest of Mr. Foster's work. The precision of indication and reference which we are demanding would have only added to the pleasure we derive from these volumes. As it is, we rise from them with feelings of delight. The historic sweep of the work gives it an area of interest far transcending that of any single monograph. It covers the Stuarts from the ill-fated Mary, Queen of Scots, to Cardinal York, the last of the exiled house—he who died early in the nineteenth century as an Italian pontiff and pensioner of the British Government. Seven

royal generations live again under our gaze. We see their portraits, we examine their autographs, we count and follow the history of their relics. The glory, pride, and beauty of three centuries of English history are enshrined in these pages, reproduced and made alive again before our eyes in all the glow of the best art of the past, and with a fidelity of reproduction which it has been reserved to the modern world to invent. Less than a generation ago the production of such a work as this would have been an utter impossibility.

The Year's Art, 1903, compiled by A. C. R. Carter (Hutchinson & Co.), is a useful annual, the list of artists, with addresses, being extensive, while there are also full records of art institutions at home and abroad. The photographs of artists included do not seem to us of much value, and savour of advertisement; nor is a sketch produced in twenty-five minutes at a "snap-shot drawing" competition worth reproduction. Are these "popular features" necessary? We think the volume contains enough sound information to do without them.

Illustrations of the Book of Job. By William Blake. (Dent.)—By this handsome facsimile reprint Messrs. Dent have conferred a real boon upon all admirers of William Blake who have not long purses. The reproductions are somewhat unequal, most of them being rather murky in the shadows, and some being gritty in texture as well. Nevertheless, though the pearly tone of the original engravings is not, perhaps, always perfectly rendered, the plates are good enough to do justice to Blake's extraordinary designs. Here and there the confusion of the lines in the darker passages makes the contrasts of light and shadow a trifle over-emphatic, but the character of Blake's engraving is rendered as only photography could render it. Many of the illustrations to the book of Job are, of course, more remarkable for exuberance of fancy than for any definite artistic quality. Yet, as in the case of Blake's poetry, one or two things separate themselves from the rest, and must be classed, even by the most critical of critics, among the great creations of human genius.

A NEW CATALOGUE OF BEHAM'S ENGRAVINGS.

ONE of the best catalogues of an engraver's works that have ever been produced is 'Hans Sebald Beham: ein kritisches Verzeichniss seiner Kupferstiche, Radirungen, und Holzschnitte,' by Gustav Pauli (Strassburg, Heitz), and it will be an indispensable aid to future collectors and students of the chief of the Little Masters. Its author, Dr. Pauli, was formerly in charge of the collection of King Frederick Augustus II. at Dresden, but is now director of the Kunsthalle at Bremen. He has devoted much of his time for nearly ten years to the study of Beham's works, and has published, as the result of his labours, a book which renders the previous catalogues of Aumüller, Rosenberg, Löffle, and Seidlitz completely obsolete. Those who know Beham merely as an engraver on copper may be astonished at the bulk of the book. About half of its 522 pages are devoted to the woodcuts, which number 1,085, whereas Seidlitz described only 288. This great increase is largely accounted for by the inclusion of several lengthy sets of tiny woodcuts illustrating the Book of Genesis and the New Testament, which are now described for the first time; but Dr. Pauli has also recognized as the work of Beham a large number of cuts which a less critical generation had been content to label "School of Dürer," if they did not pass for works by the master himself. The most important of these is the large head of Christ, to which Dürer's monogram was added by a late forger, who provided the damaged block

with a new border and passed off the patched-up woodcut as a Dürer with great success. The original impressions, unsigned like most of Beham's woodcuts, have become exceedingly rare. Other valuable additions to the list of his works are a St. Wolfgang at Coburg, two St. Jeromes at Vienna, a large cut of 1522 (signed by the wood-engraver Meldemann) of Death surprising a pair of lovers, and a fine head of an old man, dated 1521, which has long passed as a work of Lucas van Leyden.

The engravings have always been better known, and their number, after excluding several spurious pieces, has only risen from 266 to 270. The principal additions are six very rare early etchings, chiefly of the years 1519-1520. The great merit of this section of Dr. Pauli's catalogue is the admirably practical and lucid manner in which he describes the various states, always a long and wearisome task, and often, in Beham's case, one of extreme difficulty. The descriptions are supplemented by a number of collotype plates. All copies are described as well as the originals, and the prices paid at important auctions are recorded. In the case of all rare prints and all important variations of state, the collections are named in which examples are to be found. This is a precaution which should never be omitted, for the information thus recorded saves the future student an enormous amount of trouble. The same method is adopted in the list of books illustrated by Beham, which, again, is a model of precision and clearness.

It is hardly to be expected that a book which gives so vast an amount of information should be entirely free from minor inaccuracies; but after testing it carefully, we believe that there are very few. The author's industry, aided by that indispensable aid to criticism, a keen eye for style, has kept him straight. Yet, good as it is, the work is not final; a considerable number of omissions have been pointed out in two detailed criticisms, dealing with the engravings and the woodcuts respectively, which have recently appeared in German specialist reviews. A second edition, if the author is able to produce it, ought to satisfy the most exacting demands. We should have been grateful for a chronological list, at least of the works actually dated; and as a matter of practical convenience the book might have been divided into two volumes, devoted to the engravings and the woodcuts respectively. This need not have interfered with the consecutive numbering, and would have made the catalogue more easy to handle as a book of reference. A subsequent volume is to be devoted to the engravings of the younger brother, Barthel Beham.

THE "LAITERIE" OF MARIE ANTOINETTE AT RAMBOUILLET.

THE Abbé Pascal is about to publish a special notice of Pierre Julien, the sculptor of the decorations for the celebrated "Laiterie" carried out for Marie Antoinette at Rambouillet. The principal of these consisted in two bas-reliefs (11 ft. by 2 ft. 6 in.) which accompanied the 'Nymphé à la Chèvre' now in the Musée du Louvre. The bas-reliefs represented 'Apollo keeping the Flocks of Admetus' and 'The Education of Jupiter by the Corybantes.' They have disappeared, and it is supposed may now be somewhere in England. That most acquisitive woman, Joséphine, is known to have transferred some part of the decorations of the "Laiterie" to Malmaison, and, after her death, this part is said to have been 'achetée par les Anglais.' I feel some doubt about the purchase, for after Joséphine's death the English at Malmaison and the Prussians at Rueil were pillaging in friendly alliance, and it is quite as likely that Julien's work is hiding in Prussia as in England. I hope, however, that the above

mention of the size and subjects may lead to the identification of the missing bas-reliefs should they be on this side of the Channel.

EMILIA F. S. DILKE.

THE RHODESIAN RUINS: FURTHER EXPLORATIONS
AT GREAT ZIMBABWE.

ON his return to South Africa in January, 1902, Mr. R. N. Hall received a commission from the local government to continue the exploration of the Rhodesian remains on which he had been engaged jointly with Messrs. Neal and Johnson during the previous five or six years. The main results of their labours, which were spread over a great part of the region between the Zambesi and the Limpopo, were embodied in 'The Ancient Ruins of Rhodesia,' reviewed in the *Athenæum* of March 29th, 1902. It was there remarked that,

"valuable as are their explorations, Messrs. Hall and Neal are themselves the foremost to point out the necessity for further excavation. They have, naturally enough, had no leisure for systematic digging. They have done admirable work on the surface, and in some places they have excavated with extremely interesting results, but they admit that no single Zimbabwe has as yet been exhaustively explored."

This statement is no longer applicable to the ruins of the Great Zimbabwe group, to which Mr. Hall's researches have been so far exclusively confined since operations were resumed in May, 1902. The authorities, who appear to be at last fully alive to their responsibilities in connexion with these remarkable memorials of a remote past, have certainly acted wisely in focussing the energy of archaeologists on this spot, which comprises both the finest and apparently the very oldest monuments of the prehistoric treasure-seekers. The systematic excavations carried out during the last nine months have already proved highly satisfactory, and hold out great hopes of further startling revelations. They fully justify the relatively slight outlay incurred in establishing the temporary settlement of "Havilah Camp," as it is officially named, which stands on the site occupied by Bent's pioneering party of 1891, and commands a complete view of all the surrounding groups of buildings. Here a gang of fifteen native labourers was placed at the disposal of Mr. Hall, who has just sent me a lengthy communication, reporting on the work accomplished down to the end of last December. "I have done splendidly," he writes, with pardonable enthusiasm,

"both in discovering new architectural features unknown to Bent, and in making by far the finest collection of relics yet put together in Rhodesia. But the saving of the walls from preventable dilapidation during the removal of soil and wall debris has hitherto been our most important work. Zimbabwe, even to those who knew it well, is now a totally different place; it has undergone a complete transformation, while the clearing away of the accumulated refuse of ages has had for one consequence the upsetting of all Bent's and Willoughby's measurements, which will now have to be done over again. I have found gold in cakes, gold bangles, both plain and decorated phalli, portions of soapstone bowls carved with animals, and many other relics of the same categories as those brought home by Bent. But the specimens are often finer than any of his, while others are quite different and of hitherto undiscovered types."

Thousands of stones were washed and carefully examined for inscriptions, but none have as yet been brought to light. This, of course, is to be regretted, since the discovery of any legend, however short, in some known script, would go a long way towards finally settling the problem of Ophir. At the same time it may here be incidentally remarked that such a document is reported to have been unearthed amongst the remains of another Rhodesian monument. Mr. H. Marshall Hole, Civil Commissioner at Bulawayo, is stated to have recently obtained a carved stone bearing a Himyaritic inscription. A photograph of the object was taken, and sent to the well-known Semitic scholar Prof. Müller, of Vienna, and a contemporary informs us that

"it is his opinion that a relic of exceptional value has been unearthed. No doubt is entertained that the work and hieroglyphics are those of the Sabeian race, regarded in more than one authoritative quarter as the builders of the ancient ruins of Rhodesia."

Mr. Hall's report contains a detailed statement of the work done and of the surveys made at Zimbabwe down to the close of the year 1902. Of these I here append the more important in tabulated form:—

1. Two new decorative mural patterns, one *dentelle*, facing west, the other large-size herring-bone, facing east.

2. Main wall of the Elliptical Temple shown to have been once decorated with small round towers, but only above the space occupied on the outer face of the wall by the chevron pattern. "This is a fine discovery."

3. Same main wall, once adorned with tall soapstone beams of small girth.

4. Soapstone beams, instead of granite or slate monoliths, apparently used by the original builders. Clear evidence of deterioration in style and construction of later buildings.

5. Check pattern, the great feature of later structures, completely absent at Zimbabwe.

6. Granite cement dados up to 5 ft. to 7 ft. from the floor originally on several of the more important enclosures at the Elliptical Temple and on the Acropolis. Portions still preserved under the debris of the crumbling walls.

7. Here also have been exposed some thirty drain-holes besides the two mentioned by Bent.

8. The west wall of the Elliptical Temple, conjectured by Bent to be of a later period, now shown to be the original wall.

9. The west wall of the Western Temple of the Acropolis—the widest old wall in Rhodesia—is now seen to occupy its original position, and not to be a later reconstruction.

10. The south-east ancient ascent to the Acropolis cleared for a length of 340 ft.

11. The buried passage on the north-east side of the Elliptical Temple, formerly communicating with the Acropolis, discovered and exposed for a length of 370 ft.

12. Exposure of other buried passages unknown to Bent for a total length of 2,100 ft.

13. Rounded entrances are shown to be characteristic of Zimbabwe; for twenty-one rounded there is but one angular, and some of these are obviously of later construction.

14. Several of the chief remains in "the Valley of Ruins" completely surveyed.

15. Over 200 photographs taken of the Zimbabwe group of ruins, many being of features now for the first time brought to light.

Altogether, ample materials have been collected to fill a bulky volume, and Mr. Hall informs me that he has already made some progress with such a book. It will either form a second volume of 'The Ancient Ruins,' or (more probably) appear as an independent work, under the title of 'The Great Zimbabwe.' It will show an immense advance on everything yet written on the ancient monuments of Rhodesia, and

"will contain over 100 illustrations of architectural features, diagrams of sections of floors, showing the objects found on each, plans of ruins, approaches, entrances, &c. It will give the first detailed description of these ruins the modern world has yet seen, and embody the full results of nine months' hard work at the headquarters of the ancient gold miners in what still remains one of the chief auriferous regions of the world."

A. H. KEANE.

SALES.

The following engravings were sold by Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods on the 25th ult. After Wheatley: The Soldier's Return, by W. Ward, 27l.; The Cries of London, by Schiavonetti and others (the set of thirteen), 100l. After Morland: The Sailor's Return, by P. Dawe, 38l.; The Story of Letitia, by J. R. Smith (the set of six), 60l. After Albano: The Four Elements, by Bartolozzi (the set of

four), 42l. After Romney: Lady Hamilton as the Spinster, by T. Cheesman, 65l.; Lady Hamilton as Emma, by J. Jones, 46l.; Lady Hamilton as Nature, by H. Meyer, 199l.; Emma (Lady Hamilton), by J. Jones, 210l. After Huet Villiers: Hebe, by H. Meyer, 32l. After Reynolds: William, third Duke of Portland, when a Boy, by W. Walker, 39l.; Duchess of Devonshire and Daughter, by G. Keating, 35l.; Lady Elizabeth Foster, by F. Bartolozzi (lot 105), 42l.; Viscountess Spencer and Daughter, by J. Watson, 273l. After Lawrence: Countess Grey and Children, by S. Cousins, 32l. After W. Ward: Morning, or the Reflection, by J. Grozer, 36l. After Bigg: The Rumps and The Truants, by W. Ward (a pair), 78l. After Constable: The Lock, by D. Lucas, 57l.

The same auctioneers sold on the 28th ult. the following works from the collection of the late Sir Hugh Adair. Drawings: C. Fielding, A Lake Scene, 71l. Birket Foster, A View in Venice, with the Colonne Monument, 51l.; A Market Scene in Rouen, 56l. P. de Wint, View of the Foss Dyke, Lincolnshire, 68l. Pictures: R. P. Bonington, View on the French Coast near Dieppe, 315l. V. Cole, On the Arun, 147l. E. W. Cooke, Porto del Lido, 157l. W. H. B. Davis, On the Cliffs near Boulogne, 173l. J. Linnell, The Woodcutters, 189l. P. Nasmyth, Ewes near Turner's Hill, East Grinstead, 110l. J. Stark, A Woody Landscape, 157l.

The other works were from various properties. Drawings: Burne-Jones, A Female Figure, design for tapestry, 52l.; The Heart of the Lotus, 46l.; Head of one of the Attendants on the Princess in 'The Briar Rose,' 44l.; Study for the Three Graces in 'Venus Concordia,' 44l.; The Slave in 'The Wheel of Fortune,' and Andromeda (in one frame), 63l.; Helen in 'The Fall of Troy,' 42l. T. S. Cooper, Three Cows by a Stream, 54l. W. Hunt, Pink May and Bird's-nest, 73l. Birket Foster, Henley, Abingdon, and Wallingford (three in one frame), 199l. W. Langley, After the Storm, 89l. Pictures: Burne-Jones, Head of a Girl, 126l. De Vlieger, A Woody Landscape, with the devil sowing tares, 105l. J. Constable, A House at Hampstead, 504l. B. W. Leader, A Hillside Stream in Summer-time, North Wales, 204l.

Five-Isi Cossy.

LAST Wednesday the press were invited to view an exhibition of water-colours of 'Old-World Gardens in England and Italy,' by Mr. E. A. Rowe, at the Dowdeswell Galleries. On Thursday Mr. Alfred Hayward held a private view of his paintings and drawings at 91, Sydney Street, Chelsea; and Messrs. Lawrie & Co. opened an exhibition of pictures by Dutch artists of the seventeenth century. Messrs. Marchant & Co. have begun their spring exhibition at the Goupil Gallery, and Mr. Percy French a show of water-colours in Brittany, England, and Ireland at the Modern Gallery.

The death, in his eighty-fourth year, of the distinguished landscape painter Pieter Francis Peters is announced from Stuttgart.

The next exhibition of the International Society of Sculptors, Painters, and Gravers will be held in Buda-Pesth, opening early in April. The British Section of the Society was last year invited by the Hungarian Society of the Fine Arts to make an exhibition at Buda-Pesth, and this was so successful that the experiment is being repeated. Some seventy pictures were last week sent to Buda-Pesth, including contributions from the President, Mr. Whistler, as well as oil paintings by Messrs. Lavery, Priestman, Cameron, and others, water-colours by Messrs. Conder and Anning Bell, lithographs by Mr. C. H. Shannon, etchings by Mr. Pennell, work in black and white by Mr. E. J. Sullivan, and colour prints by Mr. Morley Fletcher.

The death is announced of the well-known graveur en médailles François Joseph Hubert

Ponscarne, at the age of seventy-six. He was born at Belmont-les-Monthureux (Vosges) on May 20th, 1827, and studied under Oudine, Vauthier-Galle, and A. Dumont. His work has appeared at the Salon during the last forty years. He obtained a medal of the third class in 1859, and medals of the first class in 1867 and 1878. His Salon exhibit last year was a frame containing eight medals, one of which was of Edouard Drumont. He died at Malakoff (Seine).

A CURIOUS point is being discussed in the French papers. It is one in which Parisians have a direct interest, namely, what constitutes proper care of a work of art, and whether over-zealous and indiscreet restoration can be considered neglect. The application is as follows: The Marchesa Galliera left to the town gallery of Genoa a number of important pictures, including several Van Dycks, on condition that if the gallery was badly administered and the pictures suffered from want of care, they should pass to the Municipality of Paris. It now appears that two of the Van Dyck portraits, a Valerio Castelli, a Paul Bordone, a Lucas van Leyden, a Carlo Maratta, a Bassano, a Guido Reni, and a Bernardo Strozzi have all undergone restoration which is described by an Italian, Signor Roccagiatella Ceccardi, as disastrous. The Municipal Council of Paris so far believe that this constitutes a valid claim for their acquisition of the pictures under the terms of the will, that they are discussing a proposition for further inquiry into the reported destruction. Restoration, as all lovers of art know, is often a more serious disease of old pictures than neglect, but we should be surprised if it were possible to prove this to the satisfaction of a law court.

THIS month's *Architectural Review* is a remarkable number. It contains an article by Mr. D. S. MacColl, in which, putting aside all controversial matters, he throws new light on the history of Stevens's monument to the Duke of Wellington. He has unearthed a first sketch in sanguine, and a photograph of the lost full-sized model for the whole monument; but what is of more importance is his publication, for the first time, of a number of views of the full-sized model for the equestrian statue, with the head, which Mr. Stannus preserved, placed in position. These photographs, though Mr. MacColl avoids saying so, go far to justify the propriety of the scheme for the completion of the monument. The model is imperfect, it is true, but the imperfections are all in unimportant parts, and at each point the restorer will have authority to follow in the smaller sketch model at South Kensington. The head is, we think, as fine as anything that Stevens ever achieved, and if there are faults in the composition of line of the whole group, as seen from certain aspects, the monument will have the company in that respect of almost all existing equestrian statues. Donatello's 'Guatamelata,' which, as Mr. MacColl points out, showed Stevens the way, is perhaps almost the only exception in this respect.

M. LOTTIN DE LAVAL, who died a few days ago at the great age of ninety-three, was an all-round man. He began his literary career as a writer of romances. From about 1830 he was making scientific and other expeditions to Sicily, Greece, Asia Minor, Egypt, and Sinai. His splendid collections of Assyrian inscriptions and bas-reliefs were secured by the French Government, and are now in the Louvre. He published numerous books on widely different subjects, and wrote a large number of reports and articles in the magazines on the antiquities of Asia, the ruins of Nineveh, and archaeology in general.

MESSRS. METHUEN & Co. have an important and attractive scheme on hand in 'The Burlington Library of Coloured Books,' a reproduction of some famous illustrated volumes of a century ago. Alken's brilliant work will reappear in 'The National Sports of Great Britain,' 'The

Microcosm of London,' with coloured plates, will represent Pugin and Rowlandson; while the latter's characteristic illustrations to 'The Miseries of Human Life' and 'The Vicar of Wakefield' will be welcome revivals. George Cruikshank will appear as embellishing the Hudibrastic couplets which form 'The Life of Napoleon,' by Dr. Syntax, and Pierce Egan's 'Life in London.' The originals will be exactly reproduced, except where it is advisable to reduce a cumbersome format.

THE Commission entrusted with the business preparations for the International Archaeological Congress at Athens, at a meeting held last week, finally decided that the Congress shall meet in the spring of 1905. The opening meeting is to be held on the Acropolis in the Cella of the Parthenon.

THE Athenian Archaeological Society held its first general meeting this year on February 8th, under the presidency of the Crown Prince Constantine. The report for 1902 included the excavations of the Samian Heræum. This was followed by a sketch of work in Olympia, on the Stoa of Attalus at Athens, at Eleusis, near Sunium, in Thessaly, in the neighbourhood of Chersonese, and in Arcadia. It is pleasant to learn that the inhabitants of the districts where excavations were carried on showed a patriotic sympathy with the work of the Society. The representatives of several foreign archaeological institutions were present at the meeting.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

QUEEN'S HALL.—Philharmonic Concert.
ST. JAMES'S HALL.—M. Gérardy's Orchestral Concert.
BECHSTEIN HALL.—Signor Busoni's Recital.

THE opening concert of the ninety-first season of the Philharmonic Society last Thursday week was successful. The programme included one novelty, 'Pelleas and Melisanda,' by Mr. Garnet Woseley Cox, an overture to Maeterlinck's play. It is a carefully—nay, well—written work; the scoring is good, so also is the workmanship. Of strong individuality, however, there is not much trace; the composer seems to have been influenced by Wagner in his thematic material, and by Weber in the development of it. M. Raoul Pugno, whose playing last season attracted considerable notice, was the pianist of the evening, and in the solo part of Mozart's Concerto in E flat (Köchel, No. 271) he displayed the skill and refinement expected. He enters thoroughly into the spirit of the music, makes it sound fresh and young, and, except for the surroundings, transports us, as it were, into eighteenth-century atmosphere. He afterwards played in crisp style Scarlatti's brilliant Sonata in A and Chopin's Polonaise, Op. 22, though without the introductory Andante Spianato, the most characteristic section. The playing was clever; the polonaise, however, is not genuine Chopin—there is more in it of the pianist than of the poet. Excellent performances were given, under the direction of Dr. Cowen, of Schumann's Symphony in D minor and Rimsky-Korsakoff's 'Caprice Espagnol,' with its taking rhythms and bright, fantastic colouring. Miss Susan Strong was the vocalist, but her selection from 'Don Giovanni' was not sympathetic; she was by no means in good voice.

M. Jean Gérardy, who has not visited London for several years, gave an orchestral concert at St. James's Hall yesterday week. When he first appeared here it was

as a prodigy, and it is not uncommon for the promise of early years to remain unfulfilled. A few bars of the 'Cello Concerto in A minor by Saint-Saëns were, however, sufficient to convince his audience that he has steadily developed from a gifted youth into a mature and great artist. Excellent technique, whether on the pianoforte, violin, or 'cello, is now such a common thing that it creates no surprise. M. Gérardy in this respect is amply equipped, and produces a pure, rich tone from his instrument, and, in addition, his playing shows strong feeling and consummate judgment. He now ranks among the best 'cellists of the day. His programme included the Haydn Concerto in D. The orchestra was under the direction of M. Ysaye, and the solo performer could not have wished for a more capable and sympathetic conductor. Vocal music was contributed by Madame Eleanor Cleaver. M. Gérardy gives another concert on the 18th inst.

Of Signor Busoni's recital at the Bechstein Hall, last Thursday week, we heard only the latter part, which included six of Liszt's *Grandes Études d'Exécution Transcendante*. Judged only from a technical point of view, it was a wonderful display; the pianist renders the music with extraordinary *élan* and *diablerie*, and thus creates a powerful impression. Other pianists may be able to play the notes, but Signor Busoni does more: he gives us both letter and spirit. The first part of the programme included six of the Chopin *Études* from Op. 25, and the noble *Prélude*, Choral, et *Fugue* of César Franck.

Musical Gossip.

AT the moment of going to press we can unfortunately only notice the early part of Miss Marie Hall's violin recital on Thursday afternoon at St. James's Hall, which was an enormous success; every seat was occupied, and some people were standing. Her rendering of the violin part of the 'Kreutzer' Sonata was remarkable for purity, soul, and total absence of sensationalism, even in the virtuosic variation. She is a great artist already, and we feel sure that some of her power is still latent. In Ernst's fearfully and wonderfully written Concerto in F sharp minor Miss Hall displayed extraordinary technique, but what satisfied us most was the life and warmth which she threw into the melodic portions. Herr Gottfried Galston proved a careful and intelligent pianist. Another recital is announced for April 4th.

MISS EDITH ROBINSON gave her third and last historical violin recital at Bechstein Hall last Tuesday evening. Save for occasional faulty intonation and a slight hardness of tone, Miss Robinson's performances of pieces by Spohr, Wieniawski, De Beriot, Vieuxtemps, and Joachim were not lacking in effectiveness. A bright and attractive rendering of Mozart's melodious and graceful Sonata in E flat for violin and piano was supplied by Miss Robinson and Miss Fanny Davies, and the pianist played in her usual neat and fluent manner Field's Nocturne in A major, Sterndale Bennett's *Capriccio* in A minor, and other pieces.

M. VIANNA DA MOTTA gave his fourth and last pianoforte recital at the Bechstein Hall on Wednesday evening, and proved himself an excellent interpreter of Liszt's music; in the difficult B minor Sonata he achieved a brilliant success.

MISS MATHILDE VERNE gave a pianoforte recital at St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening. Her rendering of Chopin's 'Carneval' was praiseworthy, although zeal at times outran

discretion. The second part of her programme included a Scotch air and clever variations, by Mr. W. Y. Hurlstone, with plenty of local colour; a refined 'Rococo,' by Mr. Arthur Hervey; a sprightly Scherzo, by Lady Thompson; and a good Concert Study, by Mr. T. Dunhill. There was also vocal music, of which we may mention three Old English songs, tastefully sung by Miss Decima Moore to harpsichord accompaniment, and "Whither must I wander?" by Mr. R. Vaughan-Williams, a song of promise, however, rather than actual achievement.

THE Wessely Quartet gave the fourth and last concert of their second series at the Bechstein Hall on Monday evening. The programme was interesting, and the performances were good. Miss Gertrude Peppercorn was the pianist, and in the Brahms Quintet played with marked skill and energy.

At the ninth Broadwood Concert, held at St. James's Hall on Thursday evening of last week, a new Trio in D minor, by Mr. Donald F. Tovey, for the unusual combination of pianoforte, violin, and cor anglais, was produced. It opens with a set of variations showing considerable ingenuity. The Scherzo is clever, though heavy, and the Finale, apart from the dulness of the themes, is not lacking in effectiveness. In the first movement the cor anglais was too much in evidence, and generally the combination of instruments proved unsatisfactory. In the performance of his clever, though somewhat tedious work, Mr. Tovey was associated with Messrs. Haydn Wood and Edgar Horton. An interesting revival was that of Purcell's Sonata in G minor, from the set of ten sonatas of four parts published in 1697, Sir Charles Stanford's arrangement being utilized. The fine work was capably presented by Messrs. Jacoby, Wood, Renard, and Tovey. A good performance of Henschel's 'Serbisches Liederspiel,' songs and quartets, was given by Miss Ethel Wood, Madame Kirkby Lunn, and Messrs. John Coates and F. Ranalow.

DETAILS have been published of the Beethoven Festival to be held at Queen's Hall next May, under the direction of Prof. Johann Kruse. There will be six orchestral concerts (May 16th, 18th, 19th, 21st, 22nd, and 25th, all evening except the first) and two chamber concerts (May 20th and 23rd, both afternoon). The programmes contain, for the most part, familiar works. The 'Choral' Symphony will be performed at the final concert with the Dulwich Philharmonic Society choir. The Kruse Quartet will take part in the chamber concerts. There will be an orchestra of 100 performers, under the conductorship of Herr Felix Weingartner. The vocalists will be Miss Agnes Nicholls, Miss Muriel Foster, and Messrs. Ben Davies, William Green, and Ffranggon-Davies; the pianists, Miss Fanny Davies, Mr. A. Reisenauer, and Herr Felix Weingartner; while Prof. Kruse will be solo violinist.

THE dates of the Joachim Quartet Concerts at St. James's Hall are fixed as follows: afternoons, April 25th, May 1st, 7th, and 14th, and evenings, April 27th, May 5th and 12th. The first of the whole series will be exclusively devoted to Beethoven, and the last to Brahms (with Mr. Leonard Borwick as pianist). Together with works by Haydn, Mozart, Schubert, Cherubini, Schumann, Mendelssohn, and Brahms, the other five programmes all include a work by Beethoven.

MR. EDWARD ILES announces a series of afternoon English song-recitals at the Bechstein Hall, May 2nd, 15th, 29th, June 12th and 27th, devoted to Dr. F. Cowen, Sir Hubert Parry, Dr. C. Wood, Mr. A. Somervell, and Sir A. C. Mackenzie respectively, who have consented to accompany their compositions. At each recital Mr. Iles will be assisted by other vocalists.

THE Wagner monument, which is to be unveiled at Berlin next October, belongs, as the

memorandum of the festivities to be held in connexion with the inauguration reminds readers, to all the world, for it has been raised by contributions from all quarters of the globe. On Wednesday, September 30th, there will be the reception of the foreign invited guests, and on Thursday, October 1st, the consecration of the monument. On Friday, October 2nd, three concerts will be given: morning, 11 to 2; afternoon, 3 to 5; and evening, 7 to 10. On Saturday, the 3rd, there will be a performance at the Opera; on Sunday morning a sacred concert; and a rendering of the 'Parsifal' music at the Opera in the evening.

MR. STEWART MACPHERSON succeeds Mr. F. Corder as professor of musical composition at the Royal Normal College for the Blind.

M. ERNEST LEGOUVÉ, one of the witnesses to the marriage of Hector Berlioz and Miss Harriet Smithson, close on seventy years ago, has just celebrated his ninety-seventh birthday.

MISS MARCELLA PREGI, who will make her debut here next Saturday at the Symphony Concert, Queen's Hall, is a native of Switzerland. As Marguerite in Berlioz's 'Faust' she has won special success on the Continent.

THE Männergesangs Verein, the Wagner Society, and the Hugo Wolf Society at Vienna, the Society of Musicians at Styria, and other societies, also Windisch-Grätz, Hugo Wolf's birthplace, were represented at the composer's funeral; also Goldmark, Ignaz Brüll, Mahler, and artists of the Hofoper. Herr M. Haberlandt, a friend of the deceased, delivered a touching speech at the grave in the central cemetery. Wolf's tomb is near that of Beethoven.

It is reported, and "on good authority," that over 500 letters of Chopin are shortly to be published. The Polish composer is said to have walked any distance to deliver a message rather than trouble to write a letter. The announcement, therefore, comes somewhat as a surprise.

In honour of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Berlioz, the Schwerin Court Theatre intends to produce 'Benvenuto Cellini' with fresh *mise-en-scène*.

THE eminent violoncellist Friedrich Wilhelm Grützmacher, born at Dessau, has died at Dresden at the age of seventy-one. He studied under Carl Drechsler, and in 1849 was appointed principal cellist of the Gewandhaus orchestra, and teacher at the Leipzig Conservatorium. He wrote concertos and pieces for his instrument, also orchestral and chamber music. His brother Leopold, also a cellist, and of some note, died in 1900.

It was stated from Milan that 115 scores had been sent in for the Sonzogno prize. *Le Ménestrel* of March 1st, however, gives the number as 234—198 to Italian, 19 to French, 8 to German, 6 to English, 2 to Russian, and 1 to Spanish text—and it pities the "pauvre jury."

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Sunday Society Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
SUN.	Sunday League, 7, Queen's Hall.
MON.	Misses F. Howard and W. Jaeger's Concert, 8, Bechstein Hall.
TUE.	Mr. Francis Harford's Vocal Recital, 3, St. James's Hall.
TUE.	Madame Eriksen's Concert, 3, Bechstein Hall.
TUE.	Miss M. Holloway's Violin Recital, 8.15, Steinway Hall.
THURS.	Broadwood Chamber Concert, 8.30, St. James's Hall.
SAT.	Ballad Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.
SAT.	Mozart Society, 3, Fortnum Rooms.
SAT.	Symphony Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

GARRICK.—'Whitewashing Julia,' a Comedy in Three Acts. By Henry Arthur Jones.

THE idea on which Mr. Jones's new comedy is based is thin, but fresh, original, and fairly ingenious. The play, however, seems to be indistinct in treatment, since more than one critic has failed to grasp the significance of what is intended to

make immediate and easy appeal to the public. In one instance, at least, the author is rebuked for trifling with his audience. The secret of the play is that Julia's whitewashing—so named on the *lucus a non lucendo* principle—never takes place. A woman of gentle birth, brought up in great strictness in a cathedral close, Julia, after a short period of marriage and an ensuing widowhood, accepts the advances of a foreign prince who is already provided with a wife. When free from these golden fetters she seeks to return to her native place, and meets everywhere the cold shoulder. Speaking for the county generally, Lady Pinkney insists on explanations concerning the reports that have reached society. These Julia professes to be able and willing to supply, and she more than once begins the task of self-vindication. Unfortunately her offence, like that of Claudius, "is rank" (the suggested pun must be overlooked), and is incapable of either apology or explanation. Among all the means of evasion that present themselves to her mind that of a morganatic marriage with her fellow-culprit finds most favour with her. No consultation of law-books will, however, furnish an example of a morganatic marriage contracted with a prince who is already wed, nor will all the astuteness of her lawyer, who is also her cousin, enable him to surmount the difficulty. The idea has consequently to be abandoned. Like many another criminal, she owes her acquittal to her beauty. Captivated and subjected by her charms, a middle-aged *roué*, who is in the "county swim," proposes marriage and is accepted. A much easier task awaits the heroine in inducing this loyal gentleman to take her on trust and destroy the evidences of her innocence—or guilt—which she puts in his hand than in satisfying the exigencies of an inquisitive and sensation-hunting city. Julia's whitewashing consists, then, in telling society that she has satisfied her prospective spouse, and that she is under no obligation to any one else. The hoodwinked husband may then be regarded as Apella the Jew or, what is the same thing, an officer in that heroic if credulous body the marines. Julia's rehabilitation is furthered by a device which is a favourite with the author, that of showing that those who most fiercely arraign the criminal are no better than herself, and stand in as much need as she of processes of lustration.

So far as regards the main action, this is clever and satisfactory. It furnishes occasion for happy phrases in Mr. Jones's well-known style. Where it is thinnest and least convincing is in the use of inanimate things as involving a need of explanation. The dressing-bag and the powder puff which are advanced as *pièces de conviction* are, intentionally no doubt, vague and unsatisfactory; and the story of the letter, to which frequent reference is made, must remain as a mystery by the side of Mr. Hardcastle's immortal narrative concerning "grouse in the gun-room." Neither in characterization nor in wit is the play the equal of 'The Liars.' It constitutes none the less an amusing entertainment in Mr. Jones's lightest and sauciest vein. Mr. Bouchier and Miss Violet Vanbrugh were seen to advantage in the principal parts. Miss Talbot was good as a lady of rank,

much perplexed, as she well might be, between the aberrations of her elder son and the aggressive and interested puritanism and priggishness of his younger brother. Mr. Charles Groves and Miss Ethelwyn Arthur-Jones were also in the cast.

Dramatic Criticism.—Vol. III. 1900-1. By J. T. Grein. (Greening & Co.)—Alone among English writers on the stage Mr. Grein maintains the supply of his reprinted criticisms. An experiment of the kind was begun and abandoned by Mr. Archer, to the loss of the stage historian. The chief drawbacks from the value of Mr. Grein's work are that his attendance upon the theatre is spasmodic rather than regular, and that a disproportionate amount of space seems awarded to foreign plays produced in England. His latest volume covers the period from the beginning of the autumn season of 1900 to January, 1902. Between September 15th and December 8th, 1901, not a single drama is noticed, though that period included 'The Last of the Dandies' at His Majesty's and 'Iris' at the Garrick. Reference to the latter is, however, included December 29th, 1901, under what is called 'The Dramatic Balance Sheet.' Among other pieces which are unnoticed are Björnson's 'Beyond Human Power,' Mrs. Clifford's 'Likeness of the Night,' 'The Mummy and the Humming-Bird,' and Mr. Marion Crawford's 'Francesca da Rimini.' This is a mere statement of fact, and implies no censure. A distinguishing feature in Mr. Grein's criticism is soundness of judgment. One yet more rare is boldness of utterance.

The Awakening: a Play in Four Acts. By C. Haddon Chambers. (Heinemann.)—'The Awakening' of Mr. Haddon Chambers has been issued in the same form as 'The Tyranny of Tears.' Of these two pieces, which are supposed to represent the high-water mark of the dramatist's accomplishment, this, though not the more generally popular, is the more successful. Its opening acts are written in a vein of agreeable comedy, and the volume constitutes pleasant reading. The dénouement of the play is not quite acceptable, and the scene in which the heroine looks into a pool and does not drown herself is scarcely satisfactory. Much comment was provoked by the manner in which, in the third act, Lady Margaret Staines outrages her plebeian rival, and, in slang parlance, "gives herself away." There is, however, nothing in this which a jealous and wrathful woman might not do. Greatly to be commended is the plan of reprinting those acted plays which have a claim to rank as literature. It is possible that the practice may be attended with beneficial results as regards our stage. Little good work is accomplished when the idea of producing literature is absent from the mind of the dramatist.

Dramatic Gossip.

SOME sensation was caused in theatrical circles by the refusal of admission to the Garrick Theatre on Monday night, on the occasion of the production of 'Whitewashing Julia,' of the critic of the *Times*, the reason given being that his previous dealings with the plays of the same author had passed the limits of fair criticism. Correspondence on the subject has been provoked. We abstain from comment other than saying that, whether regarded as punitive or protective, the measure seems likely to be inoperative.

MELODRAMA appears to be falling on evil times, and the theatres once its famous home are dropping into line with the East-End and transpontine houses. The Princess's, though it has known brilliant successes with 'The Silver King,' 'The Two Little Vagabonds,' and other pieces, has not seldom taken up the repertory of the Standard and the Pavilion. At the

Adelphi, from which 'A Queen of Society' was withdrawn last Saturday in order to be carried on tour, Mr. Walter Melville is to produce to-night his own 'The Worst Woman in London,' a four-act drama given at the Standard on October 23rd, 1899. This is to be followed by 'Her Second Time on Earth,' by the same dramatist, who, if the experiment succeeds, has plenty of plays in reserve. Like the pieces, the company belongs to the East-End.

MISS ELLALINE TERRISS, who has, in consequence of illness, been out of the cast at the Vaudeville, resumed on Monday her part in 'Quality Street.'

'THE UNFORESEEN' will be given for the last time at the Haymarket on the 14th inst., and will be succeeded on the 17th by a revival of 'The Clandestine Marriage' of Colman and Garrick. In this Mr. Cyril Maude will be Lord Ogleby, King's great part; Mr. Allan Aynesworth, Sir John Melville; Mr. Eric Lewis, Canton; Mrs. Charles Calvert, Mrs. Heidelberg; Miss Jessie Bateman, Fanny; and Miss Beatrice Ferrar, Miss Sterling.

AFTER the German season at the Great Queen Street Theatre will come an adaptation of Sudermann's 'Sodom's End,' to be given by Mrs. Bandmann-Palmer under the title of 'The Man and his Picture.'

AT the Stratford-on-Avon Theatre, during the Festival, Mr. Benson proposes to give Jonson's 'Every Man in his Humour,' and, by permission of Mr. Alexander, Mr. Stephen Phillips's 'Paolo and Francesca.'

'LE BEAU JEUNE HOMME' of M. Alfred Capus has been given successfully at the Variétés Theatre.

DURING the past week the Avenue Theatre has been closed; it will reopen on Tuesday with 'The Prophecy' of Mr. Richard Ganthony, the forthcoming appearance of which we have already announced.

'OLD HEIDELBERG,' the literal translation of 'Alt Heidelberg,' is chosen as the title of the version of that play promised at the St. James's.

THE New Theatre in St. Martin's Lane will be opened on Thursday next with Sir Charles Wyndham's promised revival of 'Rosemary.'

MR. A. W. PINERO has printed 'Robert Louis Stevenson, the Dramatist,' a lecture he delivered on February 24th before the Philosophical Institution of Edinburgh. It is a singularly sound and judicious piece of criticism, which constitutes at the same time an apology for Mr. Pinero's own methods of dramatic workmanship. According to the view expressed, the reason why the plays by which Stevenson is best known, and in which he collaborated with Mr. W. E. Henley—namely, 'Deacon Brodie,' 'Beau Austin,' and 'Admiral Guinea'—are less successful than his novels is that he failed to realize that "the art of drama is not stationary, but progressive." Stevenson deliberately imitated worn-out models, and that, too, "in a sportive, half-disdainful spirit, as who should say, 'The stage is a realm of absurdities—come let us be cleverly absurd!'" We may not follow out the argument, the full exposition of which occupies the entire lecture; the fact is that the plays, admirably clever as they are, are too set and elaborate, and depend rather upon beautiful speeches than upon dramatic development or progress. That the plays have more literary quality than most work of the day is as undeniable as that they constitute stimulating reading. They are written, however, upon conventional lines, and convey the idea that the authors have not mastered the "problem of how to tell a dramatic story truly, convincingly, and effectively upon the modern stage."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—B. T. B.—J. B.—M. M.—A. E. P.—H. G.—W. B.—received.
H. A. H.—W. A. M.—Not suitable for us.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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NOTES:—Burton's 'Anatomy of Melancholy'—Easter Day and the Full Moon—Convivial Clubs and Societies—"Cap" in the Hunting-Field—Voltaire: Thomas Orde—"Indigo" in Dante—Mistress of Charles I.—First Cunard Steamers—Motto of Chelsea Borough Council—Simpson's in the Strand—"Tottenham is turn'd French"—Letter of Byron—"Parvanimity"—Memorial to "Nether-Lochaber."

QUERIES:—Sutton Valence School—Quotations—"Vicar of Wakefield"—"So many gods," &c.—Keats: "Sloth"—Portrait of Dante—"Not worlds on worlds," &c.—Voltaire: "L'Anatomie vivante"—Hell-in-Harness—Horne or Hearne—Copper Token—Auction by Incb of Candle—"A New Tale of an Old Tub," &c.—"Thou unrelenting Past"—The Old Wife—Zodiac—"Unram"—"Grandmotherly government"—Coachman's Epitaph—Henderson—Posts in Early Times—Canute and the Tide—Isle of Axholme—Keemore Shells.

REPLIES:—Old Conduits of London—Kieff, Kiev, Kiew—Antiquity of Businesses—German Reprint of Leipzig—Greek and Russian Vestments—First Editions of 'Paradise Lost'—"Cyclicalities"—Hotspur's Body—"Witch," a Kind of Lamp—Old Print of Walcs's Theatre—Bishop Fleming—Milton's 'Hymn on the Nativity'—Early Jewish Engravers—Tennyson's 'Lord of Burleigh'—Mona—Sortes Evangelicæ: St. Eugenia—"Keep your hair on"—Keats's 'La Belle Dame sans Merci'—MacNair Family—Arms Wanted—Pasted Scraps—Precedence—Village Library—"Tagnicati"—Luck Money—Old Pewter Marks—Cornish Wreckers—Smythies Family—Wale—Arms of Married Women—"From the lone shieling"—Historical Crux—Bacon on Hercules.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—Lanier's 'Shakespere and his Forerunners'—Guiney's Henry Vaughan's 'Mount of Olives,' &c.—'The Antiquary.'

The NUMBER for FEBRUARY 28 contains:—

NOTES:—Accuracy in Quotation—Shakespeareans—"The 'Paston Letters' and the 'N.E.D.'—Antiquity of Businesses—"Burglar"—Wallace—"Nothing"—"Slang"—Abbeys are and London.

QUERIES:—Lord-borough—D'Ewes's Portrait of Cotton—Austin Family—"That immortal lie"—Castle Henshe, Isle of Wight—Mrs. Dreinecourt—General Haynan—"Green and yellow" in Browning—Creevey, M.P.—De Lozina—Reynolds of the Mint—Grahams of Netherby—"O could my mind," &c.—Hanover or Saxo-Coburg?—Races of Mankind—Coast Waiters' Office—Henslow's 'Diary'—Robin Hood—Quotations Wanted.

REPLIES:—Coleridge's 'Christabel'—Linguistic Curiousities—"Such spotless honour," &c.—The Cope—Heriot—Doddley—Hellequin and his Household—Isabella Colour—Centrifugal Railway—"Loon-slatt"—"Quatrap"—"Typulator"—Witnessing by Signs—Mitre—Annie of Tharun—Hymns Ancient and Modern—Kieff, Kiev, Kiew—"Poese, Retrenchment, and Reform"—"Hollies"—City of the Violet Crown—"Latin Conversation—Ireton Family—"Nobilitate de Normandie"—"Honest" Epitaphs.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—Staley's 'Hierurgia Anglicana,' Part I.—Baker's 'Collegiate Church of Stratford-on-Avon'—Hiat's 'Notre Dame de Paris'—Mass's 'Church and Abbey of Mont St. Michel'—Faa's 'Picturesque Old Houses'—Edinburgh Review.

Notices to Correspondents.

The NUMBER for FEBRUARY 14 contains:—

NOTES:—Area of Tara Hall—Bacon-Shakespeare Question—Sir C. Parkins—"Mr. W. H."—Footprint of the Prophet—Original Diocese of New Zealand—Laconic Prayer—Cornish Wreckers—Luck Money.

QUERIES:—"Loon-slatt"—Garret Johnson—Savoir Vivre Club—Thackeray and 'Vanity Fair'—French Phrase—"Discursos de la Noblez de España"—"Madison"—Married Woman—Van der Meer's Centenary—"Spheres of Influence"—Gifford—Fagett—Equation of Time at Christmas—Gavran—"Stupifacio"—San Diego—"Myal doctor"—Jeremiah Vainewright—"Constitutio Societatis Navium Bajonensis"—Henshaw Family.

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The NUMBER for FEBRUARY 21 contains:—

NOTES:—Notes on Skeat's 'Concise Dictionary'—"Paston Letters" and the 'N.E.D.'—Burial of Sir John Moore's Author and Date—Closing of Royal Aquarium—Schoolboy Literature—"Fellow-ber"—Cornish Rimes in Epitaph—Montaigne's Birthplace—Craigcrook—Lyceum Theatre Staircase.

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NOTES ON BOOKS:—"Encyclopedia Britannica," Supplement, Vol. IX.—"Quarterly Review"—Devon Notes and Queries.

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NOTES:—A Dismantled Priory of Black Canons—Extracts from Bishop Hacket—Burial of Sir John Moore—"Tagnicati"—"Everyman"—"Release" in Ship-salving—Verses by Cowper—Abbots of Bury St. Edmunds—Goths and Huns.

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